

The Sun.

VOL. II.

DESERONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPT. 4 1885.

NO. 51

THE TRIBUNE.

Published every Friday Morning.

THE DESERONTO NEWS CO.
(LIMITED).
Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy, \$1.00 per year
6 cents per six months. Strictly in advance.

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Column.....	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$18.00
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Quarter Column.....	20.00	12.00	7.00
One Inch.....	5.00	3.00	2.00
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THE DESERONTO NEWS CO. (LIMITED),
Deseronto, Ont.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

T. G. FILE, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES,
Deseronto, Ontario.

COAL.

FOR HOUSE USE OR BLACKSMITH SHOPS, AT
lowest market rates. Write for prices.
THE RATHBUN CO.

SALT.

BY CAR LOAD, BARREL, OR IN BULK, AMERI-
can or Canadian, at lowest market rates. Write
for prices.
THE RATHBUN CO.

WATER LIME.

WATER LIME, PORTLAND CEMENT, and
Plaster Paris for sale, cheap, and full direc-
tion given to use successfully. Write for prices.
THE RATHBUN CO.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL.
JOHNSON & O'NEILL STS., KINGSTON.
This house has been refurnished and repaired
throughout. Charges moderate. Satisfaction guar-
anteed.

NOTICE.

INSURANCE ON FARM OR VILLAGE PROPERTY
at low rates in Standard Stock Companies—the
Royal Insurance Company and Commercial Union of
England, Western, and British American, and
others.

THE RATHBUN CO.,
Agents.

O'CONNOR HOUSE.

THIS HOTEL IS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
throughout, in the latest style. Large
convenient Sample Rooms, and every accommodation
and comfort for guests. The Bar is supplied with
best imported and local liquors and Cigars.
Charges moderate. First-class laundry in connection.
Good Yard and Stable attached.

P. O'CONNOR, Prop'r.,
Deseronto, Ont.

EMPEROR HOTEL.

The Best \$1.00 a Day House in Deseronto.
THIS HOUSE IS VERY CONVENIENT FOR
travelers, being opposite the Railway station,
on the corner of Main and Mill streets. The Bar
is supplied with all the finest domestic and imported
liquors and cigars.
Telephone communication.

W. JAMIESON, Proprietor.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL, ONT.
BELLEVILLE.
First-class hacks connecting with all
trains. Street cars pass the door every five
minutes.

SIBBITT & CO., Proprietors.

THE EQUITABLE
Life Assurance Company,
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

Assets.....\$3,000,000 To
Surplus.....12,100,750 79
New business written in 1884.....\$1,122,750 00
Increase of premium.....1,800,178 80
Increase of fees.....154,020 00
Increase of surplus.....1,401,082 84
Income—Premiums.....\$1,077,750 00
Interest, rent, etc.....274,938 72

Total Income.....18,470,571 08

DISBURSEMENTS.
Claims by death & matured endowments \$3,410,414 92
Dividends, surrender values & annuities 2,000,000 00
Discounted endowments.....1,154,020 00

Total paid policy-holders in 1884.....\$6,564,434 92

The amount of new assurance written during 1884
exceeded the largest business ever transacted by any
other company in one year. The business of 1884 is
eighth million larger. The Society has written a
larger aggregate amount of new assurance during the
past twenty years than any other company in the
world. Total amount paid policy-holders since the
organization of the Society.....\$72,077,000 00

Amount of surplus over liabilities (four per cent. valua-
tion) is larger than that of any other company in the
world. The Society issues a plain and simple con-
tract of assurance, free from technicalities and tech-
nical conditions, and incontestable after three years.
All policies as soon as they become incontestable are
payable immediately upon the receipt of satisfactory
proof of death, and without the delay of sixty
days, usual with other companies. The Society
has no contested claims on its books.

W. J. MYTH,
Manager for the Province of Ontario.

121, BENSLEY, Quebec.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY,
Agents, Deseronto.

TO OSWEGO.

The commodious twin



screw steamer

"RESOLUTE"

Is now running between DESERONTO and
OSWEGO BI-WEEKLY, leaving Deser-
onto after arrival of St. Quinte from Belle-
ville.

Fare, \$3.00 including Stateroom,
MEALS EXTRA.

For further particulars apply at Railway
office or Dock.

CHANGE OF TIME.

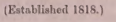
THE BAY OF QUINTE

STEAMBOAT ROUTE.

(Established 1818.)

Daily Line to Picton and Kingston,
and Belleville.

Fast, Elegantly Equipped
Steamer.



Leaves Belleville on Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at 6:00 A.M.; Deseronto,
at 7:30 A.M.; Picton, at 9:00 A.M. On
Tuesday and Thursday leaves Belleville at
4:00 A.M.; Deseronto, 5:30 A.M.; and Picton
at 5:30 A.M.

Saturday leaves Deseronto at 4:45 A.M.;
Picton at 6:00 A.M. arriving in Kingston
10:30 A.M. On Tuesday and Thursday at
9:00 P.M.; Picton at 7:30 P.M.; Deseronto
at 9:00 P.M., daily, (Friday excepted).

Retaining leaves Kingston at 3:30 P.M.;
Sharp, Picton at 7:30 P.M.; Deseronto
at 9:00 P.M., daily, (Friday excepted).

Connects at Kingston with G. T. & P. R. and
Cape Vincent, Royal Mail and Rideau Canal
Steamers, and on Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturdays with K. & P. Ry., to all points on
C. F. R.

Travellers will find this Steamer always
reliable, with more comfort and a better
Meal for less money than any other line.

The lowest Freight Rates quoted and satis-
faction guaranteed.

The "Hero's" Saloon and Stateroom
accommodation is unsurpassed.

Full information given by applying to the
Captain on board, or to

THE RATHBUN CO.,
Deseronto, May 8th, 1885.

Agents.

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Agents.

THE TIRED MOTOR.

A little elbow leans upon your knee;

Your tired knee has so much to bear;

A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly

From underneath a thatch of golden hair;

Perhaps you do not heave the velvet touch

Of warm, moist fingers holding yours so

tight

You do not prize this blessing overmuch;

You almost are too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness! A year ago

I did not see it as I do to-day.

We are so dull and thankful and too slow

To catch the sun-shine till it slips away,

And now it seems surprising, strange to me

That while I wore the badge of mother-

hood

I did not kiss more oft and tenderly

The little child that brought me only

good.

And if, some night, when you sit down to

rest,

You miss the elbow from your tired knee,

The restless curly head from off your

breast,

The lying tongue that chattered con-
stantly;

If from your own the dimpled hands had

slipped

And ne'er would nestle in your palm again

If the white feet in the grave had tripped,

I could not blame you for your heartache

then.

I wonder so that mothers ever fret.

Is it the children clinging to their gown;

Or that the footprints when they days are

wet.

Are ever black enough to make them

grow.

If I could find a little muddy boot,

Or cap or jacket on my chamber floor;

If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,

And hear it patter in my house once

more;

If I could mend a broken cart today,

To-morrow make it like to reach the sky,

There is no woman in God's world could

deny

She was more blissfully content than I

But Oh! the dainty pillow next my own

In her cradle, and the shining head

My singing birdling from the nest has flown

My little boy I used to kiss is dead!

CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE INDIANS

OF NORTH AMERICA.

REV. G. A. ANDERSON

(CONTINUED.)

In 1873 Marquette left St. Ignace and

proceeding from tribe to tribe he taught them

Jesus. "God," said he, "is no respecter of

persons; but in every nation, he that fear-
eth him and worketh righteousness is ac-

cepted with him. The listening Indians

thought he was a liar, and because of their

ignorant, degraded, wicked, gathered in

constant groups around the fire in the

evening, and the Christian teacher. And when

he told them of the good Father, who had

taught them to love one another, and to

shun all evil, and to be true, and to be

good, and to be happy, they were

amazed, and they were

glad, and they were

happy, and they were

loving, and they were

kind, and they were

good, and they were

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happy, and they were

gave of the purest water. Evidently the other

members of the animal world find pleasure in

the golden rod. But what is the nature of the

pleasure derived by the insects? Food is

no doubt, the great attracting power, but

in addition we must believe, that they

also share with us the aesthetic pleasure

the golden-rod affords. Sir John Lubbock

has shown us that bees have the faculty of

distinguishing colours, and show a marked

preference for the blue above all others.

We are entitled to believe that flies and

ants have also the same faculty, and we

may conclude that yellow may be to many

of these favorite colours and not necessarily

are the tastes of the human race, and of the

higher groups of animals, not only as to the

colour, but as regards all forms of aesthetic

enjoyment.

Our study of the Golden-rod has so far

taught us one truth, that man is not the

only being in the Universe, that he is not

monarch of all he surveys, that there are

other purposes in nature than his delecta-

tion, that we have not yet fathomed the

secret we set ourselves to discover.

The key to this mystery is the natural be-

nefit which the insect is to the plant, and

each other. This is one of the great prin-

ciples of Nature—the interdependence which

exists between all objects, and which in-
animate in the Universe. The plant is evi-

dentally useful to the insect, either yielding

them food directly, or by acting as a hunt-

ing ground where they may find a more

suitable for their nourishment. The use-

fulness of the insect to the plant is, however,

not quite so apparent, but it is equally

important. It is well known that under ordinary cir-

cumstances it is impossible for the pollen, con-

taining the fecundating element, to fall upon

the pistil, and so stimulate to vital activity

the ovule. Without fertilization the plants

would soon become extinct, but it is left to

the insect to wander from flower to flower

to carry the pollen and deposit it upon the

pistil and thus produce fertilization.

Wonderful, indeed, are the arrangements by

which the insect is compelled to perform this

duty. The food for which it seeks is so

placed that it cannot be reached with-

out some of the pollen being brushed on the

head and shoulders of the insect, and in

visiting another flower the insect must ne-

cessarily rub against the projecting pistils,

and leave thereon some

FOR THE FARMER.

Plowing in Dry Weather.

While it is very desirable to have a moist seed bed for winter wheat, the fact makes it necessary to plow early and often when the soil is terribly dry and hard. Even stubble ground, after a few days' exposure to the burning sun of July and August, hardens so that it is very trying on teams, plowmen and plow points. An excellent way to keep the soil mellow is to go over it with a spring tooth drag, or some other implement which will loosen a large surface quickly. With a good team, ten to twelve acres of stubble may be dragged over in a day. This will only slightly break the surface, but sufficiently to set scattered grain and weed seed to growing, and to hold the water that falls instead of having it run off over a hard surface.

We always get rain enough between grain harvest and seeding to make a moist seed bed if none is wasted. Harrowing the surface prevents loss of moisture as even a small amount of loose earth retards evaporation. The plow should follow with as little delay as possible, and it will be done much easier to make the previous harrowing a good investment. It is no small gain to have scattered oats and barley sprouted, so that they can be destroyed by subsequent cultivation before seeding time. By doing this the grain acts as a fertilizer to the wheat instead of being a pestilent weed, robbing the wheat crop of needed moisture and fertility.

When the Hessian fly is prevalent, wheat either should never follow the same crop, or the old stubble should be plowed so early that the scattered grain will germinate and be replowed before seeding time. In this way the eggs of the fly, which are always laid as soon as the grain appears above ground in warm weather, will be plowed under and destroyed. A still better way to manage would be to fall plow wheat land infested with Hessian fly, and sow with oats or barley the following spring.

The Country Boy.

The country boy or girl is face to face with practical reality. He sees how slowly money is made on the farm; he is taught from youth up the need of economy, he has the nature of saving first explained to him every day in the week; he is not exposed to the temptation of the saloon, or the ballroom, and he is not tempted so much to be a lady's man before he has occasion to use a razor on his downy cheeks. He may be a trifle rude, he may not feel easy in company, but in the long, closely crowded two of life it is the chap that trudges to school barefooted in summer, and in stockings in the winter, whose mother cuts his hair with the sheep shears, that leads the chap that goes to the city school, with the starched shirt-front and fancy slippers, and whose head is shaved with the lawn-mower in barber's shops. Such has been our observation, and we think we know what we are talking about.

Cows Hiding their Young.

The instinct which prompts gregarious herbivorous animals to hide their young until they acquire strength to follow the herd is well known. Domestic cows will sometimes do so until their calves are a week old, and there is a well grounded belief that young animals leave no scent, footprints have been known to pass within ten feet without detecting the lair of the young fawn. Anent this, the following story of Texas life is told:

I owned thirty-five acres of bottom land where the coarse, blue joint grass grew in canebrake-like ranks. My Texas cowboys chose this dense cover in which to bring forth their young. One Spring I knew that there were over twenty calves continually hidden in the grass on this bottom. Every morning cow after cow would slip out of the herd and disappear in the tall grass, after an absence of an hour or two they would return to the herd. In the late afternoon they would again disappear, and rejoin the herd just about sundown. When the calves were three or four days old their mothers would bring them into the herd, and their places in the grass would be occupied by younger calves. Once I desired to see the younger calves, and I rode into the grass to hunt for them. After an assiduous search I found one calf lying prone on the earth, with its head and neck extended and pressed into the thick mat of old grass that lay on the ground. The little creature lay perfectly quiet watching my horse. It did not so much as blink its dark eyes when I dismounted and extended my hand toward it. I leaned over it. It watched me intently, but did not stir. I rapped my hand on its head. Instantly it was on its feet and calling loudly for protection, calling that the wolf its mother had told of had come. I heard twenty mother cows below in answer to the calf's call that they were coming. The dry grass snapped and crackled in all directions as the mad-dened cows rushed wildly to their young. I mounted my horse, and quickly rode away from that spot. Each cow ran in a direct line to the place where its calf was hidden. The entire herd rushed into the cover to do battle for the calf. What an uproar there was! Cows, steers, bulls, all calling loudly to one another in angry excited tones. I had a foolish dog with me, and he had to mix himself into the trouble. The first cow

that saw him bellowed to the others that she saw the wolf. They all pursued him, and he, dog-like, did to me for protection, and my own cow gave me a brisk chase as I galloped over the prairie. The herd was excited and angry for hours. I do not believe that a young calf has a particle of scent, and I also believe that the cows know this to be so. At any rate they are willing to leave their offspring out of the corn's eyesight in a well infested country, once they have hidden them and bade them be still.

The Arsenic Eaters.

It has been acknowledged by the best authorities that arsenic-eating is extensively practiced in the southwest corner of Austria—that is, in Upper and Middle Styria—especially in the districts of Hartberg, Lausprecht, Leoben, and Oberkrain—also in Carinthia, Salzburg the Tyrol, Lower Austria, and the Erzberg. It is to a certain extent acknowledged that these people attain a green old age; and it is even suggested that in some sort they owe their longevity to the baneful practice, though there is room for the gravest doubts on this score. When arsenic-eating was first brought before the notice of the world, it was treated as a gross imposture would be; and the stories about it were classed with the Welsh fairy-girls and universal remedies; indeed the profession confidentially asserted that these Styrian peasants partook of nothing more wholesome than a piece of chalk, for it was deemed utterly impossible that a man could, unassisted, consume enough poison to effect a dozen people, and certainly enough to kill three. Fact, however, is stranger than fiction, and a fact springs as this could not be unproved in the region of myths.

It must not, however, be supposed that any one takes to *Hedri* or arsenic-eating quite openly. On the contrary, it is generally begun in secret and at the increase of the moon—and in some villages with superstitious observances. A very small dose is at first taken once a week—bread and butter is the favorite medium then twice a week and so on, until, when the individual arrives at a dose daily, the dose itself is increased till so much may be taken as in ordinary circumstances would kill two or three individuals. But it must not be understood that these people can consume the drug altogether with impunity. When they first begin with their very small doses, they are seized with nausea and burning pains in the mouth, throat, and stomach, and are probably very much more uncomfortable than a boy who has taken his first cigar. But one peculiarity of arsenic eating is this, that when a man has once begun to indulge in it, he must continue to indulge; for if he ceases, the arsenic in his system poisons him; or, as it is popularly expressed, the last dose kills him. Indeed, the arsenic-eater must not only continue his indulgence, he must also increase the quantity of the drug, so that it is extremely difficult to stop the habit, for, as sudden cessation causes death, the gradual cessation produces such a terrible brain gnawing, that it may probably be said that no genuine arsenic-eater ever ceased to eat arsenic while life lasted.

It is curious that while, on the one hand, the human organism is so remarkably sensitive to arsenic, a man may, on the other, ingest these poisonous doses for years. This is probably owing to the fact that arsenic acts on the skin, and thus is being constantly carried out of the system; and also because it is readily eliminated by the kidneys. Now, this prevents any accumulation in the tissues, and thus, what might seem almost mythical is at least brought within the range of possibility. It has been calculated that this process of elimination has to be carried on for fourteen days before a given dose is entirely removed.

BONNETS AND BRIDES.

You can always tell by the bill when your wife has received a "duck of a bonnet."

"Women love always"—all ways to get a bonnet that will be "just as sweet as Mrs. Smith's is."

A young bride who recently moved from the trials and tribulations of a flat calls herself the original suite girl graduate.

It took five months to make Beatrice's wedding cake. That's about the time it usually takes for a piece of the sentimental stuff to digest.

It is said that Princess Beatrice's sister refused to eat any of the bridal cake. This seems to corroborate the statement that Beatrice baked her own wedding cake.

An Ohio court has decided that a man is the owner of his wife's clothes. The Ohio man who draws a fifty-dollar check for a bonnet will now have the satisfaction of knowing that it is his bonnet.

The magnetic bonnet is the latest freak of fashion, says a fashion paper. It seems to be that bonnets have always been magnetic. At least they have always possessed a wonderful attraction for the fair sex.

Wedding cakes are said to be good medicine for mothers-in-law. Deacon Salisbury recommends one weighing twenty pounds or over for ordinary cases. A five pound one baked by a bride would kill any ordinary mother-in-law at forty yards.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Fifty thousand lawn mowers are made annually in the United States.

The Austrian government has established an office for the practical testing of all patent medicines.

The largest vineyard in the world is in California, and contains between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 vines.

The Great Eastern consumed 2377 tons of coal while making a ten days' passage from Liverpool to New York recently.

Five thousand dollars have been offered by relic hunters for the catalogue used in Albany for covering the body of General Grant.

Queen Victoria has a mania for collecting relics of engagements in war. Among others she has, mounted in crystal and silver, the market ball that ended the career of Nelson.

The Governor of Dakota has just settled an old debt growing out of the ownership of certain slave children prior to 1864. A judgment had been declared against him and had been kept alive until now.

It is said that during the last twenty years there has been taken from the Sierra forests on Lake Tahoe and the Truckee basin timber amounting in value to \$800,000, 000 and paid for at the Virginia (Nevada) mines.

Crocodile farming is rapidly becoming a leading industry in certain localities. The largest animals are killed and skinned, their flesh being used to feed their descendants. One dealer last year supplied a tanner with 5,000 skins.

The cotton crop in the South is reported to be the finest grown in a great number of years. In some localities the caterpillar has appeared and threatened to injure it, but the season is so well advanced that no appreciable loss is expected from this source.

It is estimated that the funeral of General Grant cost \$1,000,000. This probably does not include the private expenses of individuals who attended the funeral nor the immense sums paid for the privilege of sitting or standing at windows along the line of the parade.

The Cuban cigar makers in New York employ a "reader," usually a Cuban patriot and refugee, who visits the shops every day and spends from three to four hours translating from American papers. The men pay 25 cents a week each to support him.

All the efforts of the speculators in grain to make it appear that the wheat crop is largely reduced by reason of bad weather and other contingencies have failed. It is now seen that the crop will be sufficient to leave a large surplus. Good judges do not expect to see the price go above \$1 a bushel.

The governor of the Island of Samoa recently discovered a tunnel measuring about 5,000 feet long, which was used at least nine centuries before the Christian era. It is completely preserved, and contains water tubes of about ten inches in diameter, each one provided with a lateral aperture for cleansing purposes. The tunnel is not quite straight.

There is about \$1,000,000 invested in wild animals in the United States, not including elephants. There are sixty elephants in the United States ranging in price from \$3,000 to \$20,000. If an elephant is trained and acclimated it will bring \$20,000. But those that are stupid and can not be trained never bring over \$3,000 or \$4,000.

The London Tower.

In the future, it would seem, the Tower is to be, even more than in the past, one of "the sights of London." It is to be diverted entirely of its utilitarian character. The rifles in the Armory are to remain, but the whole of the large store of arms is to be removed to the central depot at Wealdon. This, we are told, is in fulfillment of a desire that the Prince Consort had very much at heart—a desire that the Tower should be preserved wholly and simply as a building remarkable for its architecture and for its historical associations. In accordance with this view, the barracks and hospital stores were removed in 1869, and the accommodations a few years after. The workmen, of course, went also, and now the building will be deserted, so far as permanent tenants are concerned, by all save the small garrison which has always been maintained there. The arrangement will probably meet with general approval. It is, perhaps, well to separate in this case the practical and the sentimental elements. The maintenance of the useful functions of the Tower means, of necessity, wear and tear, to which it is, no doubt, desirable that the building should no longer be subjected. There is very much to be said for keeping such famous old places as the Tower in as perfect a state of preservation as possible. We can find plenty of localities for the storage of arms, but we cannot adequately repair any damage which may be done to our ancient historical landmark. We can "restore" them in one sense, but not in another.

A curious duel with pistols took place at Montreuil, France, on July 24. The word of command both the adversaries raised their weapons and one of them fired, but without result. It was noticed that the pistol of the other did not go off, and on his handing it to his opponent's seconds they found that he had deliberately unloaded it.

Stormy Nights in the Light-House.

"Yes, we see and hear some very curious things," said the lighthouse keeper, "and as for monstrosity, it's enough to drive one mad. Married men (are better, for when women and children are around it isn't quite so lonely; but it's bad enough. My station for a number of years was a rock about two hundred feet long and one hundred feet wide; and in a gale of wind the house stood right in the water, with the swirling all around."

"Wasn't it shaky?"

"Yes, it was shaky. One night I call to mind, especially. It had been blowing a gale for two days; the sea was making a clean breach over the ledge, and every time it hit the house it would jump sixty or a hundred feet into the air, and come down on the roof like rocks. On the ledge were four or five boulders that must have weighed over two tons, and the first thing they knew one of them fellers came at the door burst it in, and in a second we were all swimming. The stone couldn't get in, so it just stuck there, and we took to the light and sat on the stairs all night, and nigh froze to death. Me and my man took turns in going up every half hour, and I'd know, the lighthouse swung so that we could hardly keep on our feet. I thought more than once that we'd go over, but we didn't. The feeling is different from most anything else. There is a shaking and vibrating all the time, and then when the big gusts come, you can feel the whole thing tremble and quiver, so that you'd almost lose your feet."

"One night," continued the speaker, "I remember some fishermen got blown off shore, and came in there; and what a night it was! About midnight some one sings out:—

"The light's out!"

"And so it was. Up we rushed, half a dozen of us, scared almost to death, as ten minutes might cost a good many lives, and a vessel could come within twenty feet of our house before we struck. By the time we got up we found the place full of smoke, and saw that something had fouled the chimney. And what I'd suppose it was?

"You'd never guess. It was blowing fit to take the buttons off your coat; but some one had to go outside and climb up the rod on the very top of the light, and see what was the trouble. It was a close call, and we found for it. My mate drew, and started. We tied a rope around him, and he went up and did the job."

"He came back alive, but with the whitest face I ever saw on a live man. He said he wouldn't do it again for love or money."

"But what I'd suppose he found in the chimney, stuck fast? Nothing more or less than one of these 'ere Mother Carey's chickens, jammed in as tight as it could get, and dead, of course. We got regularly pelted with birds in the light, and that is the reason the glass is made so thick, as almost every night one or two birds hit against it. Sometimes in the Spring and Fall, hundreds of 'em will strike in the course of a night. You see at this time the birds are migrating, and flying off shore along the coast, and on foggy nights they only see the blaze of the light; they make a break for it, and down they go; and in the morning the rail, iron, and glass, will be all blood and feathers."

About Dreams.

A French physician, Dr. Delaunay, tells some interesting facts about dreams. These are embodied in a communication to the *Societe de Biologie* of Paris. It is well known, when a person is lying down, the blood flows not only to the head, but to the feet, and the blood vessels in the feet are dilated. That is why some of the ancient philosophers worked out their thoughts in bed. Certain modern thinkers have imitated this queer method of industry. During sleep, so long as the head is laid low, dreams take the place of coherent thoughts.

There are, however, different sorts of dreams, and Dr. Delaunay's purpose, in his original communication, is to show that the manner of lying brings on a particular kind of dream. Thus, according to this investigator, uneasy and disagreeable dreams accompany lying upon the back. This fact is explained by the connection which is known to exist between the organs of sensation and the posterior part of the brain.

The most general method of lying, perhaps, is on the right side, and this appears to be also the most natural method, for many persons object to lying upon the side of the heart, which it has been more than once asserted should have free action during sleep. Nevertheless, Dr. Delaunay's statements hardly harmonize with this opinion. When one sleeps upon the right side, that is to say, upon the right side of the brain, one's dreams have marked and unpleasant characteristics. These characteristics, however, are essentially those which enter into the popular definition of dreams. One's dreams are then apt to be illogical, absurd, childish, uncertain, incoherent, full of vivid pictures and exaggeration. Dreams which come from sleeping on the right side are, in short, simple deceptions. They bring to mind very old and faint remembrances, and they are often accompanied by nightmares. Dr. Delaunay points out that sleepers frequently compose verse or rhetorical language while they are lying on their right side. This verse, though at times correct enough, is absolutely without sense. The moral is—

onlies are then at work, but the intellectual faculties are absent.

On the other hand, when a person assumes on his left brain, his dreams are not only less absurd, they may also be intelligent. They are, as a rule, connected with recent things, not with reminiscences.

SUNBEAMS.

Museum managers are tempting a Wisconsin girl to exhibit the horns which are concealed by a careful arrangement of her hair.

A dealer in hides has issued a circular telling that calves should be particularly skinned before they are killed. In order that the hide at the throat may not be damaged by the mortal cut.

Two races of men are dying out—the Laplanders, who number 30,000, and the Maoris of New Zealand, reduced from 100,000 to 45,000 since the days of Capt. Cook, and likely to be extinct by the year 2000.

Instantaneous photography provided evidence in a California lawsuit wherein a surfeit in contradiction of testimony that they had not met in the manner shown by the camera.

Thomas Penrose, who died in Reading, Pa., at the age of 91, had a theory as to how life. He said with a last breath, "Tell the people not to take medicine, and not to be afraid of cold air or cold water." When a young man made a vow never to swallow a drug, and he kept it.

A case at Manchester, England, before the Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster concluded last month after a trial of fourteen days. The leading counsel for the plaintiff had a fee of \$5,000 and a retainer of \$200 per diem. The senior junior had a fee of \$2,000 and a retainer of \$250 per diem; and the fees and retainers of the two other juniors were in proportion. Altogether the fees of the plaintiff's counsel were \$23,000.

Mr. Christopher Tolson is the only member of the House of Commons who sat in it prior to the Reform bill of 1832. Fifty-five years ago he was returned, at the age of 29, for Glamorganshire, and the connection thus formed has been continued uninterruptedly up to the present day. The only member who can be said to rival Mr. Tolson is Mr. Gladstone, who was born in 1809, and has been a member of the House of Commons since 1832, with an interval of two years from 1845 to 1847.

At the German watering place Schwalbach, Madame Christine Nilsson is the chief attraction. A few days ago a concert was given by some wandering Tyrolean minstrels in a little *al fresco* restaurant in the woods there. Nilsson was present and listened for a time with exemplary patience to the usual execrations, noises. But suddenly she disappeared and presently, from the heart of the greenery, arose, to the amazement of the Tyrolese and the delight of the Schwalbachians, that voice that has given so much pleasure to thousands, even when they have had to pay a big sum for the privilege of hearing it.

A clergyman who had learned to use a type writer wrote communication to a parishioner who had lost his wife. The man was indignant, and would not speak to his pastor. When a friend inquired the reason he said: "I always thought he had some heart, but when my wife died he sent me an infernal circular, not having enough interest to write something especially adapted to my case. I want nothing to do with a man who is as formal and heartless as that." He was not aware of the existence of the type writer, and thought it was printed.

Japan possesses at this moment 2,000 newspapers. Considering that not a single journal of any kind existed, or was thought of, in the country twenty-five years ago, this rapid rise and spread of the newspaper press there is one of the most remarkable facts in the history of journalism. Japan can now boast of a greater number of newspapers than either Italy or Austria, of more than Spain or Russia taken together, and twice as many as the whole continent of Asia. The appetite of the Chinese for news is sufficiently fed by the *Pekin Gazette*—which is, in fact, not a newspaper at all—and two small sheets published at Shanghai. Corea possesses an official gazette since 1854, and nothing else resembling a newspaper exists. The French have already started a newspaper in their new colony—*L'Avenir de Tong-king*; but as it is a purely French sheet, it can hardly contribute much to the enlightenment of the natives. The Persians are comparatively insensible to the fascinations of the daily paper. The six papers which they possess are their entire news source. The *Shah*, who is a man of letters himself, and composes poetry in his spare hours. The natives of India have a thousand newspapers.

One Sunday afternoon a minister, in his closing prayer, earnestly besought some seasonable and much-wished-for rain. Immediately rain began to fall—the first for many weeks—and for a short time fell in torrents. Mountains the congregation was dissipated; and then came the scramble for umbrellas. One lady who had no umbrella commenced gathering the skirts of her gown over her head before quitting the church door, at the same time remarking to a neighbor, "Ed, woman, isn't it too bad of the doctor? He might ha' letten us have first!"

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1885.

The Times, referring to Mr. Parnell's speech says: "We are glad Mr. Parnell has at last denounced outrages in Ireland. If he had done so before, the Coercion Act would not have been necessary. He must not deceive himself. Impossible, is the only reply to his demand for independence."

Spain, now threatened by Germany, with the loss of some of her possessions from being the greatest colonizing and maritime power has sunk into the condition of a mere second rate state. Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippine, and a few Atlantic and Indian islands comprise her present colonial possessions. The American possessions (Cuba, Porto Rico) embrace an area of 46,770 square miles, with a population of 2,100,000; Asiatic possessions, including the Philippines, Caroline and Marian Islands and Ploas, 66,425 square miles and a population of 4,375,000; African possessions (Fernando Po and Annam) 483 square miles, with a population of 6,000.

As the date fixed for the execution of Riel approaches the question is more frequently asked, what is to be done with the rebel chief? Shall he be hanged, or shall his sentence be commuted with a view to ultimate pardon? The action of the government is awaited with no little anxiety, as on its decision the fate of the Conservative party is supposed to rest. If the government were called on to give a decision on the sole ground of party advantage, which will probably be the case, there need be but little hesitation. Let the death penalty be inflicted on Riel, and there is little doubt that the people of Quebec in whose eyes he is a patriot and martyr would speedily unite in a cry of vengeance before which the present administration would quickly totter to its fall. But it is argued that if the alternative course is adopted and only nominal punishment exacted, the people of Ontario and a large number of government supporters especially would be offended and a similar result would follow. A little consideration would show that the fears in the latter case are groundless. The electors of Ontario, as the slaves of partyism, would not be influenced very much by a change of sentence. We admit that a few would grumble, and for a month or two there would be noisy threats, but after that the event would be forgotten. The government, we are certain, would not lose one supporter in parliament and not a baker's dozen of electors would oppose them at the polls on the score of a commutation of sentence. The signs of the time indicate that a commission will be appointed to investigate the question of the prisoner's sanity, which will probably be declared doubtful. On this plan a change of sentence can easily be sustained, and an insane asylum again become the home of the half-breed leader. Considering the case as a matter of common justice, we think, however, after calm consideration, that the death sentence should be commuted. The rebellion no doubt cost the country many valuable lives and millions of dollars, but like the movements in 1837-38 the benefits to the country will be incalculable. It has served to cement the different provinces more closely, and has directed the attention of the older provinces to the necessity of making more liberal provisions for the settlement and proper government of the new territories. But apart from this, Riel was the leader and representative of the people of the Northwest. Murmurs of discontent were heard from all sections of that part of the Dominion, which were sure to end in trouble of some form or other. The discontent was greatest, as might be expected, among the French half-breeds. They were the pioneer settlers of the country; they were piqued by the encroachments of outsiders on the domain which they had long looked on as their own, and by the prospect of seeing themselves become, by the advancing tide of immigration, a mere helmsman fraction in the body politic. It would require but a spark under these circumstances to start the fire of rebellion in their haughty and excitable natures. The slowness of official action of the Dominion, and the unhappy affair of Duck Lake soon left no recourse but an appeal to arms. The skill and bravery with which they resisted the inevitable result it is needless to speak. In all this Riel was their champion, and he cannot be fairly said to be the instigator of the movement, nor more guilty than others who lacked his talents and ambition. The movement which ended in insurrection among the half-breeds was undoubtedly at first general in the territories, and allowances should, therefore, be made on that account, especially as the half-breeds have already paid the stern penalties which arise from war. To execute Riel would be regarded as an attempt to further humble the vanquished, and would serve to enhance the merits of their chief as a martyr in the cause of liberty and race. On those as well as other grounds we advocate the commutation of the sentence of Riel. In any event, so long as the government maintain in the territories the officials whose neglect and avarice were the cause of the troubles, it would be a political crime to inflict the extreme penalty of the law.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Four cases of cholera and one death are reported at Turin. The petition against the return of Mr. Dill of Muskoka has been dismissed. A Toronto photographer has been fined for attending his studio on the Sabbath. The British government is meeting with much difficulty in its negotiations with Turkey. Wesley Warner, of London, was cowed by a Miss Priscilla Taylor, whom he had seduced. A severe hailstorm did much damage in Oswego and Onondaga counties, N. Y. on Monday afternoon. The Vienna Political Correspondence says Egypt has ended the Custom House at Massowah to Italy. It is said that the Queen intends to receive and entertain visitors at Balmoral Castle during her present stay there. Advice from Herat say the Czar will visit Merv in 1886 in the autumn, and will thence go to Samarcand to be crowned Emperor of Central Asia. The Governor of Herat being offended at the British Commission because they refused to give him money that he had asked for, opened the Commission's letters, fearing that his behavior would be reported. The Rev. Mr. Talmage preached at St. Joseph's Church, Belfast, on Sunday, before a congregation numbering fully four thousand. The Paris police have begun their crusade against indecent literature, and arrested numerous hawkers of obscene prints. The Russian naval manoeuvres at Helbing-fors will be conducted in absolute secrecy. No foreign attaches will be allowed to witness them. The East of Caravon threatens prompt punishment for the rioters who recently interfered to prevent evictions at Mullinavat. He says the mob must be taught to respect the law. The Russian Government has issued a decree making the Greek Church the established religion of the Baltic provinces. Children born of mixed marriages are to be trained in the Greek Church. The decree is certain to excite great discontent among the German settlers. The belief is growing among military and other friends of General Gordon that he really escaped alive from Khartoum and succeeded in fleeing to the Equator. So strong has this faith become that a mission will be organized to search for and rescue him. M. Jules Ferry addressed an audience of four thousand persons in Bordeaux on Sunday. He opposed the abolition of the religious budget and a revision of the constitution. He said he believed that Tonquin could pay the expenses of occupation; that France was respected because she was strong, and that she must have confidence in herself and respect for the rights of others. The Cologne Gazette hints that a quick and friendly settlement of the Carolines dispute will be effected in favor of Spain, but the latter will be the ultimate sufferers for leaving Prince Bismarck. The Russian Government is taking severe measures to suppress the use of the German language in the Baltic provinces. This action meets with great resentment. The Berlin press denounces it as illegal and unjust. The American Minister in Brussels declines to interfere in the case of Chateaufort, who was arrested there in connection with the murder of Mlle. Menetret in Paris and who claims to be a naturalized American citizen. Irish agricultural statistics show that there are 5,000,000 acres of land under crops in Ireland, an increase of 81,000 over the acreage of 1884; that there are 10,250,000 acres of grass land, a decrease of 200,000 acres, and that bog, barren and mountain land has increased 27,000 acres. Farquharson, the defaulting manager of the Munster Bank has been traced to Spain. He has written numerous letters to friends in Dublin. It is likely that the Munster Bank will be re-organized on a sound basis. Mr. Gladstone states that his cruise to Norway and travels through that country have greatly benefited his health. He pronounces Norway admirable, and says its inhabitants were hospitable and he was received everywhere with such cordiality that the only regret he entertained was that he was unable to accept all invitations tendered him. A British man-of-war has left Aden to occupy Ambo, situated on Tajourah Bay, East Africa. The object is to anticipate the occupation of the place by France. The Prussian Government has ordered all Russians and Austrian Poles to quit Danzig before October. Many old establishments were closed and trainmen came under this order. The decree exempts settlers previous to 1843, temporary sojourners, and those who served or whose sons have served in the German army. Moonlight tragedies are on the increase in the County Kerry. The houses of two bailiffs were fired into last night by parties in disguise, but, fortunately, no one was injured. Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of Princess Beatrice, has by the Queen's order, been appointed to a command in the British navy. Mr. Gladstone, in answer to enquiries made on account of the death of several countries have taken place. All the mountain tribes around Faisal are said to be under arms, and it is feared a rising may become general.

BIRTHS.

WOODCOCK.—At Deseronto on the 30th of August, the wife of Mr. George Woodcock, of a son.

CRIDLER.—At Deseronto, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr. George Cridler, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

NEWTON.—At Deseronto, on the 30th of August, Sarah, wife of John Newton, M. D., of Deseronto, aged 77 years.

BOWEN.—At Deseronto, August 27th, Margaret A., daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Bowen, aged 18 years.

MURPHY.—At the O'Connor House, Deseronto, August 31st, Mary Ann Murphy, aged 35 years.

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DR. IRISH, L.D.S.

DENTIST, TRENTON, ONT., will visit the Deseronto House, Deseronto, on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of every month punctually. Full cases of artificial teeth furnished for \$7.00 each. 1st and 2nd cases and extracting, \$10.50. Gas or vitalized air used for extracting teeth without pain. Particular attention given to the treatment and filling of diseased teeth. Business hours from seven a.m. to half past four p.m.

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THE TRAINS OF THIS ROAD MAKE sure connection with all G. T. R. trains both East and West, and with Steamers of the Deseronto Navigation Company for all Bay and River ports.

1885. TIME TABLE. 1885.

DESERONTO & GRAND TRUNK LINE. BAY OF QUINTE RAILWAY.

STATIONS		TRAINS GOING NORTH.											
DES.	QUINTE	AM.	W.	TH.	F.	S.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.
Deseronto leave	Quinte	8:30	9:45	12:30	4:55	10:30	12:00	1:30	2:45	4:15	5:30	7:00	8:15
Quinte arrive	Deseronto	8:45	10:00	12:45	5:10	10:45	12:15	1:45	3:00	4:30	6:00	7:15	8:30

Trains run daily. Trains run by Montreal Time.

This Time-table shows the times at which the Trains may be expected to arrive at and depart from the several Stations; but, as the regularity of the Train depends on connection with other lines, the Arrivals and Departures of the time stated are not guaranteed, nor will the Company hold itself responsible for delay or any inconvenience arising therefrom.

R. C. CARTER, Gen. Manager.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PARTIES WISHING TO HAVE LETTERS POSTED after hours will please leave them at Eger's Drug Store, Main St., Deseronto.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street, where orders for advertising and printing contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

READ.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mr. Charles Meade who has been spending his vacation here with his uncle, the Rev. Father Meade, left here on Wednesday to resume his studies at Ottawa college. We regret to learn that Mrs. John Horgan is again ill.

Mrs. Michael Buckley, Sr., we are sorry to learn, is in feeble health.

Mrs. O'Leary, of Chicago, is on a visit with her daughter Mrs. Joseph Pitt.

Mr. Wellington Tripp has received his new Traction Engine and Threshing Machine and has commenced threshing.

The weather has been very cold and showery for several days, but so far we have escaped frost. Frost just now would be most disastrous.

TYENDINGAGA RESERVE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mr. Joseph Hill, father-in-law of Chief C. Maracle, is again able to betake himself to outing, after a prolonged illness.

The annual picnic of Christ Church Sunday school will be held in the grove on Thursday the 17th inst.; all the schools were re-opened on the 31st ult., with the exception of the western school, of which Mrs. Dow Clunns has been teacher; we understand she will not resume owing to ill health.

The garden party held at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Hill was a decided success; much credit is due the ladies for their perseverance in endeavoring to have the organ in all Saints Church paid for.

Notwithstanding the busy time of the season, the many friends and relatives of Mrs. David C. Maracle did not fail to attend her picnic on the 26th inst., for the benefit of pupils who returned to the Mohawk institute in Bradford.

The first threshing we have observed in this vicinity was done by Mr. Joseph Picard; having a large quantity of grain yet to haul in, he was compelled to do so in order to make room.

The pastor of Christ Church gave notice last Sabbath that he will, during the rest of his stay in this mission, hold meetings in the Mission School house fortnightly at 4 o'clock.

Many of our residents have come to reside in the hop fields east of Napanee.

Owing to the ill health of Mr. Abraham Brant, he has given up his work on the Cedar Mill pond.

Miss Sarah Martin, of the Grand River Reserve, is the guest of her uncle, Mr. Jesse Martin.

We have learned from good authority that Rev. E. H. M. Baker demands a large sum should the Mohawks desire a settlement. He may rest assured however they are more willing to stand their trial than to consent to such a proposition. Some of the Chiefs have said they would not grudge to give him a "reasonable" amount, would he promise to leave immediately; and such is the same proposal they were going to offer him not long since, when to their disappointment they were not allowed to enter the parsonage.

Do you wish to have Couches or Mattresses made over, or anything in that line? If so Mr. John Dalton begs to inform the public that he has secured the services of a first class Upholsterer from New York. All orders will receive his most careful attention.

DISTRICT.

Napanee has formed a "Chatauqua Literary Circle."

The crops in Wolf Island are unusually good this year.

Building operations still continue very brisk in Kingston.

Belleville reports 13 births, 15 marriages, and 13 deaths in August.

A great camp meeting will be held at Thomasburg on the 17th inst.

Trenton has fixed its civic holiday for Sept. 8th. All going to the circus.

Mrs. A. Palmer, of Madoc, lost one of her toes by the fall of a trap door.

Madoc holds a free fair next Tuesday, the date of Barnum's Circus at Belleville.

Mrs. Aaron Dams, aged 45 years, and for 66 years a resident of Belleville is dead.

The Prince Edward Agricultural Society holds its annual fair on Sept. 7th and 8th.

The work on the Anglican memorial church of Adolphustown still progresses finely.

Wife beaters are holding high carnival in Belleville. The application of the cat is the sure remedy.

The Trenton Advocate speaks of Kingston as the worst location possible for the military camp.

Constable Holmes, of the Napanee police force, has been discharged for violation of his instructions.

Mrs. Nancy Palmer of Kingston, has received \$2,000 from the A.O.U.W. since the death of her husband.

Rev. H. G. Parker, of Trenton, has been obliged in consequence of illness to give up parish work and go abroad.

A great Orange demonstration and picnic will be held at Morgan's Grove, Barrie township, on Thursday, Sept. 24th.

John G. Fowler, of Kingston, supposed to have sustained injuries in a fight with John Newlands of the same city, is dead.

The Brown building on the corner of Princess and Barrie-streets, was the scene of a destructive fire on Tuesday morning. Severe penalties were imposed on the parties in Renfrew, who were guilty of beating the Editor of the "Mercury" and contravening the Scott Act.

Pay-Sergeant Stewart, of "B" Battery, charged with embezzling moneys of the men has been reduced to the ranks and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Hapstide Brown, conductor of a ballast train on the Midland railway, fell from the platform of the caboose as the train was backing up and was crushed to death.

Mr. Wm. Taylor, of Belleville, was attacked by a ferocious bulldog on a farm in Thurston and severely lacerated, until rescued by a plucky young lady.

Wm. Harrington, a young prodigal from Madoc, who left his native haunts some day ago to see the wonders of Ferry Point opposite Belleville, was robbed of 90 dollars during his stay.

Mr. William Plews, of Princeton, has lost twenty valuable apple trees from some mysterious disease. The trees first die at the roots, the leaves turn yellow and when the bark is removed from the foot of the tree it shows the wood beneath turned black.

Dr. J. D. KERGANS.

BRITISH AMERICAN SURGEONS

WILL BE AT THE

O'CONNOR HOUSE

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 8TH.

(NOTE.—As the Surgeons remain in Deseronto over Sunday they will be consulted on that day between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m.)

—DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY—

Dr. Kergan and his Medical Council have originated a method of treatment for each of the following to cases which cure in 95 cases out of a hundred:—

Asthma, Bronchitis, Blood Diseases, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Consumption at 1st and 2nd Stages, Constipation, Cancer, Garies, Dropsy, Diabetes, Deafness, Dipomania, Eczema, Erysipelas, Eye and Ear Diseases, Epilepsy, Falling of the Womb, Female Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, General Debility, Heart Disease, Indigestion, Jaundice, Leucorrhoea, Loss of Voice, Muscular Atrophy, Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, Osema, Paralysis, Pains, Profuse, Irregular or Suppressed Menstruation, Pannus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Syphilis, Tumors, Ulcers, Varicose Veins, Venereal Diseases, &c.

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In presenting our claims to the people of Canada, we have always stated BRIEFLY, PLAINLY and HONESTLY what they were and when we say that our treatment cures 95 cases out of every 100 of any of the above diseases we mean 95 ARE PERMANENTLY CURED.—Persons from whom persons cured may be seen at our offices, or by calling on the Surgeons. Consultation and opinion regarding any chronic disease or deformity is free to all.

—LADIES call on the Surgeons or write to Detroit for Dr. Kergans Monitor Lecture, "Woman in her hours of Suffering," valuable information for married or single Ladies.—Free.

Gents call or write for Dr. Kergan's book "Golden Monitor" something worth knowing contained therein.—Free.

Those unable to call should write to Detroit for a written opinion of their case, remember, however, that a personal interview with the Surgeons is both desirable and beneficial, and we urge all in need of medical or surgical aid to visit them on day and date mentioned above.

Address all communications to.

Dr. J. D. KERGANS,

Medical Director British American Medical and Surgical Institute,

CORNER WOODWARD AND GRATIOT AVES.

DETROIT, MICH.

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PERSONALS.

Miss Nellie Bowen has returned to Picton to resume her studies at the High School of that town.

Mr. W. F. Holmes, student-at-law, of Toronto, and Mr. C. A. Munson, of Cobourg gave us the pleasure of a visit on Tuesday.

Mrs. C. Walbridge and Master Campbell Wallbridge of Belleville, were the guests of Mrs. F. S. Rathbun, last Saturday.

Mr. John W. Morey, of New Paltz, N. Y., is on a visit to his nephew, Mr. James Stokes, of the E. of Q. Ry.

Mr. J. B. McMurrich, of Owego, spent two or three days in town last week.

Mr. Wm. Woodhouse, who has been on a visit to New York state, has returned home and taken a position as driver on the N. T. & Q. Ry.

Miss Millie Anderson has returned home after spending a most enjoyable time among the Thousand Islands. She brings as a guest her cousin, Miss Miller, of Prescott.

H. R. Bedford, Esq., paid a visit to Annapolis last Friday.

Mr. Charles Caron has determined to return to England to take up his residence in his old home near Liverpool. He sails in the course of two weeks.

Mr. Wm. Hazel enjoyed a very pleasant visit to Marlbank during the past few weeks.

Mrs. Mrs. J. P. McMurrich, who have been spending several weeks in Deseronto, left yesterday for Toronto.

M. Lally Esq., Inspector of licences for East Hastings, was in town on Wednesday on official business.

Mrs. Le wis Aesletine and daughter, of Kingston, are the guests of her son, Mr. J. W. A. Esletine.

Mrs. James Allen was out in Marlbank this week attending the funeral of her sister.

Mr. George Giffard, of Woodruss, was in town this week as the guest of Mr. Wm. Hazel.

Mrs. James Crank has returned from Marlbank where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. Crothers.

Mr. Harry Ellis, of Toronto, was in town on Tuesday.

Miss Wheeler, of Tamworth, is the guest of Mrs. Chas. Valder, Thomas-st.

Mr. Charles Caron, of Deseronto, was the guest, on Sunday, of Mr. John Dalton.

Miss Rathbun returned on Monday from a visit to friends in Belleville.

Mr. J. D. Clinie, of Hamilton, and at one time connected with the Big Store of this place, has been in town this week.

Chas. Williams, of Colman, Michigan, is enjoying a visit to his parents and friends in Deseronto.

Mrs. E. Geddis has been quite ill as the result of a bad cold.

Mrs. E. C. French has been quite seriously ill during the past week, but as we are glad to learn, was yesterday very much better.

Mr. T. Roach, of the Cedar Mill, attended the R. G. picnic on Wednesday.

When purchasing your Vegetables buy only the best varieties. You will find them at "The Big Store."

General Ticket Agency.

Tickets may be had at the RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE to all points

In Canada and the United States,

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R. C. CARTER,

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FIRE INSURANCE!

We beg to advise those desiring Insurance that we are Agents for

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Who will write Policies as low as any other Stock Company in the Dominion.

The standing of these Companies is such that all may be satisfied that in case of loss the settlement will be prompt and equitable.

Partners will find it to their interest to insure with us.

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HAVE YOU SEEN G. E. SNIDER'S

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Wartham Watch

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Cheap Groceries!!

—AT THE—

INDIAN STORE

Just arrived a fresh lot of Groceries which we are selling at the following very low prices.

14 lbs. Granulated Sugar \$1.00.

17 lbs. Very Bright Sugar \$1.00.

18 lbs. Bright Sugar \$1.00.

21 lbs. Bright Sugar \$1.00.

17 lb. Good Sugar \$1.00

Other lines will be found equally as cheap.

Don't fail to give us a call and be convinced that you can save

25 cents on the dollar by buying your goods at the

INDIAN STORE.

WATSON KIRK.

THE BIG STORE.

Our sales during the Summer Season have been very satisfactory, showing a marked increase over the corresponding period of 1884.

The balance of our Summer Stock will be sold at

REDUCED PRICES!

Although we imported largely last Spring we have found it necessary to send REPEATED ORDERS, a shipment of which has just arrived, and is now ready for inspection, which we cordially invite.

In All Wool Cashmères we are showing a very desirable line; competent judges told us that the Cashmère which we imported last Spring was the best Goods at the price that they saw in the market. We can now offer

STILL BETTER VALUE!

We would direct special attention to our Black, Brown and Ruby French Merinos and Nuns' Veiling.

THE STAPLE DEPARTMENT is replete comprising full lines of

GREY COTTONS, DRILLS, SHIRTINGS,

BLEACHED COTTONS, DUCKS, SHEETINGS,

HOLLANDS, COTTON TWEEDS, TICKINGS,

and many SPECIAL LINES.

The Tailoring Department.

The steady increasing trade in this Department, and the many expressions of satisfaction from our customers, convince us that we have been successful in our efforts to furnish our Patrons with reliable Clothing at the lowest possible prices. Our stock is now fully assorted, no Shoddy Goods kept on the premises, the best of Trimmings are used, and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our Stock in this Department is kept well assorted, and our

PRICES ARE LOW!

IN THE GROCERY AND PROVISION DEPARTMENT, we keep everything new and desirable that the Home and Foreign Markets afford, and as we handle more Goods in this Department than is sold in any other store in Central Canada, we can, and do give our Customers better value for their money than can be got elsewhere.

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

WATER LIME,

PORTLAND CEMENT,

SAVE YOUR MONEY BY TRADING AT THE BIG STORE,

Main Street, Deseronto.

A. A. RICHARDSON,

MANAGER.

The Tired Mother.

A little above leaves upon your hair;
Your tired look shows as much to be,
A child's dear eyes are as blue as the sea;
Faint underneath a shadow of golden hair;
Perhaps you do not need the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers falling round your neck;
You do not prize this blessing overmuch;
You almost are too tired to pray to-night.
But is it blasphemy? A year ago
I did not see it as I do to-day.
We are neglected therefore, and too slow
To catch the sunshine till it slips away,
And now it seems a surprise strange to me
That while I wore the badge of "motherhood"
I did not know more of it and bolder.
The little child that ought me
And if, some night when I am down to rest,
You miss the echo from your tired head,
The restless, only head from off your breast,
The lying tongue that chattered contentedly;
If from your own the dappled hands had slipped
And so would rest in your palm again;
If the white feet in the grave had slipped,
I could not blame you for your heartache then.
I wonder so that mothers ever rest
On little children clinging to their gown;
Or that the footprints when the days are wet,
Are ever black enough to make them frown.
If I could be a little muddy boy,
Or cap or jacket on my chamber door;
If I could kiss a rosy, rosy foot,
And hear it patter in my house once more;
If I could mend a broken cart to-day,
Tomorrow make it like to reach the sky,
There is no woman in the world could tell
She was more blameworthy than I.
But oh! the dainty pillow next my own
Is never rumpled by a shining head;
My aching head from the nest has flown,
My little boy I used to kiss is dead!

The Climate of Canada.

When in obedience to those laws which he may not understand or think of, but which "uniformly govern the growth, grouping and migrations of humanity" in, and to, every quarter of the globe, the European immigrant quite his native shores for our Canadian provinces, he leaves behind him the air he used to breathe and the soil where he trod. It is probable that a change of place is accompanied with a more or less change of occupation, food, amusements, habits, &c., and he is exposed at once to a new set of influences, not always of his own choosing. He perceives that the mornings and the evenings are clearer, though there may be nothing of that "little glowing light much like a shade"—as Spencer styles it; the skies brighter, the air, in winter, colder; in summer warmer than those to which he had been accustomed. If he has eyes to see—and if not, this is not the place for him—he will perceive that the people among whom he now finds himself are different. If he is thrown among those who, like himself, have come from Great Britain, he may notice they are paler among the higher classes or less ruddy (except in winter); browner among the out-door artisans. All look somewhat drier, so to speak. If he is from the less prosperous island, where rents are said to be proportionate to apparent comfort, he does not notice here, where it is happily unnecessary, any attempt at concealment of the better part of the people's condition, but rather an ostentatious display of comfort—if Crabb will permit the use of that substantive outside of his own country. He will probably observe that among the thoroughly socialized section the forebears of many are higher, but not broader, and, at an earlier age than in Europe, gray, or more freed from hair; the nose sharper and more pointed, the lower jaw narrower; the shoulders squarer and often higher, and the complexion more sallow as if bronzed by the intemperance of the seasons. He will also not fail to remark that the herbage, though not less luxuriant, is different, the cowslip, the hawthorn, the primrose may not meet his eye, but sturdy grasses, and more gorgeous, yet less fragrant flowers surround him on every hand. The difference in the flora are marked—the species are distinct, although the genera are the same. But the differences seem to be more largely due to local conditions than to the conditions as between the two countries. In Europe the greater brightness is observed in flowers grown near the ocean, consequent on the greater humidity of the atmosphere. Here that brightness is noticeable at a great distance from the sea, where our large rivers and vast lakes furnish that humidity far inland. If a map is laid out before him, he is amazed at the prodigious extent of the country he has come to inhabit, exceeding, as it greatly does, that of the whole United States of America. If he measures that extent with a compass, he will find that Canada is about a ninth of the whole terrestrial globe (Malte Brun says the exact amount is 4,109,880 square geographical miles), and that in addition, it is intersected with lakes and rivers about one-third as great in extent, giving a water surface of 1,340,000 square miles. If he penetrates the forest, the variety of trees that astonish him—particularly if in autumn—when every tree shows an infinite variety of tint, of green, orange, yellow, and red. He will find form succeeding to form, till the vegetation of the temperate zone passes rapidly before him. The oak, taller and less gnarled; the sugar maple, the pine, the hemlock, birch, etc., remind him to him in unknown strains, and while decked in much gentler colors, they sing less sweetly. Many of the birds which in Great Britain make the groves and sky resound with the music of their carols, do here but chirp and twitter. Some genera of the feathered tribe are peculiar to the

New World, as the genera of herons, humming birds, tinamous, wild turkey, and others. The quadrupeds, and particularly the horse, have undergone marked changes, and many of the animals, domestic and feral, now met with, are not identical with those in Europe—but allied in species. If he has a mind capable of generalising, he will perceive that, even in this diversity of phenomena around him, there is unity; and that, however different in mould and figure are objects with which, in other forms, he was more familiar, that here, as elsewhere, there is a blending quite as harmonious. If the vegetation is of a character so widely different as to present a physiognomy somewhat strange to him, yet will he recognize that here also there is affinity between form and form. Viewing these differences—and they are such as to arrest the attention of the least observant—he may, perhaps, fail to notice that, after a time, he himself has taken a new form of existence; that new habits are springing up within him; that new ideas are taking possession of his mind.

VARIOUS TOPICS.

A correspondent predicts that we will soon be supplied from the Bahamas with fresh vegetables in winter time. The vegetable gardens are as delicious as those that come from Bermuda in April and May.

Carlotta, wife of the unfortunate Prince Maximilian, who went to Mexico to found an empire there, has been for nineteen years a lunatic. She tried to save her husband from the death-trap into which he fell innocently, and both were sacrificed.

With the natives of Borneo it is a belief that people born on a Monday are jealous; on Tuesday, honest; Wednesday, quick-tempered; but soon calm again; Thursday, mild; Friday, talkative; Saturday, hot-tempered and quarrelsome; while Sunday's children will be parsimonious.

Chairs worn by Tongku men resemble shallow cheese boxes. They are three feet in diameter, their base being maintained by a cap in the centre fitting the head, and by elaborate silk tassels and strings attached to the sides and passing under the chin. They are made usually of palm leaves, strengthened with small rattans and are very light.

A lady is showing a visitor the family portraits in the picture gallery. "That officer there in the uniform," she says, "was my great-grandfather. He was as brave as a lion, but one of the most unfortunate of men. He never fought a battle in which he did not have an arm or a leg carried away." Then she adds proudly, "He took part in twenty-four engagements."

A careful observer makes this statement which has a right consideration: "I have found that after a game of lawn tennis my girls appear to be almost exhausted. They perspire profusely, and are susceptible to the slightest draught. Their sleep is disturbed because of their excessive weariness, and they have several times been lamed and used up. I have finally forbidden them to play lawn tennis."

Pleasure is to women what the sun is to the flower; if moderately enjoyed it beautifies, refreshes, and improves—if immoderately it withers, deteriorates, and destroys. But the duties of domestic life, exercised as they must be in retirement, and calling forth the sensibilities of the female, are perhaps as necessary to the full development of her charms as the shade and the shadow are to the rose, conferring beauty and increasing fragrance.

Reading like the lamp, and conversation like a fire; reading is the food of the mind and conversation the exercise. And, as all things are strengthened by exercise, so is the mind by conversation. There we shake off the dust and stiffness of a retired scholastic life; our opinions are confirmed or corrected by the good opinions of others; prejudices are argued, doubts are resolved, difficulties cleared, directions given, and frequently hints started which, if pursued, would lead to the most useful truths.

"None of your white-faced damsels for me," said the Rev. John W. Souder, in a recent sermon, "nor one whose face is red with a consumptive or hectic flush. Give me the nut-brown girl who abandons her sun-bonnet, who can climb a tree with any boy, who prefers good bread to chocolate cake, and baked beans to angel cake. The kind of an angel for me weighs 140 lbs., and has more call for cranberry sauce than comes from her waist is more than 9 inches in circumference. She is straight as an arrow, sleeps eight hours a day, has a clear head, a bright smile, and is joy to those around her. The oaks of the ponds in the woods of Vincennes, leave the ponds every spring in large numbers, making their way to the Seine or the Marne, several kilometers distant. They take advantage of rainy weather when the herbage is wet, and the rain almost guides them directly to their destination. New species have been repeatedly introduced to the lake, but in vain; all seem to have this disposition to leave. Some have thought that the water of these ponds, having been brought by hydraulic engines, has undergone some change which drives the oak away. But the phenomenon of such emigration by oak and other fishes is not uncommon. Thus in the marshes of Picardy oaks are often found on the grass going from one pond to another."

ENGLISH NEWS.

The water supply in many parts of England is falling in consequence of the intense heat.

The list of wedding presents to Princess Beatrice exceeds more than two columns in the London dailies.

The London Telegraph lately had an editorial column long demanding legislative protection for butterflies!

It is reported that measures are being taken for the dispatch of British troops to Candahar and the Punjab.

The sentence on Louis Riel appears to have caused as much satisfaction in England as it did regret in the States.

Hundreds of English troops are being brought back from Egypt, suffering from dysentery, fever and debility.

A London surgeon, Dr. Chabert, is said to have removed the eye of a girl and replaced it with one taken from a live rabbit.

At the Greenwich Police Court recently a gaffian was sentenced to three months' hard labor for beating a kitten's head off.

Lady George Hamilton was lately robbed in a most daring manner by two men while driving in her carriage in Whitechapel.

The turning point in the Anglo-Russian difficulty will probably not be reached until after the general elections in England.

Lord Charles Beresford says that the English Navy is inferior to the French, and that \$100,000,000 should be spent on it.

Two companies are to be added to each infantry battalion and one squadron to each cavalry regiment in England's native English Army.

The Archbishop of York has followed his colleagues in the hierarchy in strongly commending the *Pall Mall Gazette* for its exposure of vice.

Sometime prior to his death the Mahdi selected four caliphs amongst whose functions was that of collecting funds to carry on the holy war.

Three weeks ago a man was sentenced at York, England, to three months' imprisonment for manhandling. He had previously done seven years' penal servitude for stealing a shirt.

One is carried back to the middle ages by the intelligence that an English farmer, aged eighty-two, had been excommunicated by his parson for failing to attend the church's services.

During the late Anglo-Russian crisis, according to the English First Lord of the Admiralty, so many officers of the mercantile marine offered their services as to relieve the Government from all embarrassment.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

M. Lepay has discovered the remarkable fact that the sugar contained in the sugar beet disappears almost entirely as the seed ripens.

A record of observations on sixteen trees and shrubs has shown Dr. N. L. Britton that the Spring of this year was about ten days later in the vicinity of New York than that of 1894, and nearly a month later than that of 1878.

Among the "curiosities of commerce" none perhaps, is more curious than that the major portion of the produce exported from South Africa is simply used for the adornment of \$7,500,000. Out of the total value exported of \$7,500,000, ordinary feathers and diamonds account for \$5,000,000.

There are no hod carriers in Germany. Bricks are passed by hand. The higher up the brick-layers are, the more men are required to toss the bricks. Two men to a story is about the average, with enough more to lead from the front of the building to the place where the bricks are needed.

Children in Congo are the property of the mother's relatives. The right of inheritance is from uncle to nephew, and a man's slaves and real property go to the eldest son of his oldest slave, or the next of kin in such line. A wife usually leaves her father's house and lives with his uncle to keep his eye on the property.

At a late meeting of a microscopical society in London was shown a section of a Sheffield saw grinder's lung, the irritation from the steel dust inhaled having gradually obliterated the lung structure and rendered it perfectly useless for breathing. Sections of lungs showing carbon deposit from London smoke were also exhibited.

Take a cup of paper and place thereon, in figures, your age in years, dropping months and days. Multiply the sum by 2; then add to the result obtained the figures 3,789; add 2, and then divide by two. Subtract from the result obtained the number of your years on earth, and see if you do not obtain figures you will not be likely to forget.

The story is circumstantially told by the London Times that a certain baronet watching to catch the thief who nightly stole eggs from his pantry, saw rats removing them with an ingenious process. One rat clasped an egg with all his legs, turned on his back, and was drawn off with his load by his companion, who held his tail between their teeth as a tug rope.

When you think the world cannot get along without you pull a hair from your head and see if it makes you bald headed.

HARPOONING HOGS.

Central American Sport For Those Who Like It.

A man who has been engaged in the novel sport of harpooning hogs in Central America tells about it in this way: "All the members of our party were at peace with themselves and all the world until the ubiquitous guide made a discovery which turned his yellow face to an ashen hue and brought him from the stream, where he had gone for water, yelling: 'Chanza del monte! Chanza del monte!'"

A slender-legged hog was trotting about fifty paces in the frightened man's rear. It had a couple of glittering white tusks on either side of its jaw which it preceded to wave on the rocks of a walnut tree in which Rafael took shelter.

"Climb, climb, seniors!" he exclaimed, as soon as he was safely out of reach; "there is plenty of them coming. Take up much powder and much shot, for they will keep us trod until we starve."

But the seniors did not mean to be tread at all. They recognized in the animal the hog against which the harpoons were to be used, and, instead of leaping into a tree, they got into the saddle and unstrapped the spears, which were beside the guns on the mules backs ready for the march.

A matter of little feet, the forest told that Rafael's "plenty of them" was coming and Daves spurred at once toward the brute which was still grunting at the foot of the walnut tree.

When it saw me coming it trotted toward me, and it took all my strength in my left hand to keep my mule from turning tail and bolting. But I kept her head well to it, and as the boar closed with my blade caught him close at the base of the scull and shaved away the skin along his spine clear to the tail. It was awkward work for a green hand, and if my mule had not shied violently to one side the rush of the pig would have certainly broken his fore leg. The first taste of the harpoon seemed to make the brute furious, and with blood streaming down his back he came back at me gnashing his tusks with a noise like the rattle of a pair of bones at the Minstrel's. This time I aimed higher, and my sharp teeth took a couple of square inches of skin from my mule's off fore leg. But at the third charge I gave him the harpoon square in the eye. He reared up on his haunches and fell over backward, taking the lance out of my hand in his fall.

By this time Smith had closed with the leaders of the drove, which had broken over when they heard the struggle going on, and I saw there was no time to get out of the saddle and pick up my spear, so I tore my gun out of the holster which held it on the saddle behind me and put a load of buckshot into the throat of the bristly boar who was goring Smith's mule in the rear. After that I had all I could do to take care of myself. The little beasts, none of them bigger than an ordinary bulldog, came at me like a whirlwind, and for the next 10 minutes I expected to be thrown into the middle of them. The mule was doing her level best to upset me, and all the indications pointed to her being brought to the ground with broken legs. The skin was torn from her shanks into ribbons, and if I had gone down it would have been all day for me. Smith soon saw that the case was too serious to trust to the harpoons any longer, and, after sticking one through the neck, he threw the spear away and joined me in thinning the drove out with his rifle. This was quicker work, and after we had bowled over six and wounded several more the whole party became panic-stricken and raced away into the woods like so many deer.

LIGHTNING FREAKS.

In the town of Fremont, Sullivan county, a heavy shower passed within an eighth of a mile of Philip Knick's farm. The sky above the house and farm was cloudless, and the sun was shining brightly. Great banks of black clouds swept along the storm track, and suddenly, in the blackest part of the clouds, there was a dazzling flash of light, and a ball of fire swept from the cloud in the direction of a farmhouse. It struck a chimney and ground the bricks into a cloud of dust. From the chimney a portion of food followed a stovepipe, splintered and broken, and a small stove to which the pipe was attached. Every door of the stove instantly flew open, and the lids were lifted off and thrown in four different directions. No damage was done to the stove.

The electric fluid passed from the stove out of each of the four legs, and then it distributed itself all about the room, tearing the plaster from the walls, splitting the wainscoting, splintered and breaking four chairs and a table to pieces. A chair round was thrown on top of a clock that stood on a shelf in one corner of the room. The clock stopped at the same instant, and the pendulum was detached from the rod and thrown clear across the room. The other part of the fluid ran along the ridge pole of the house, tearing all the shingles and rafters away, and jumped from the end of the house to the summer house twenty feet distant. After running completely around the eaves of that building the fluid jumped back to the house, and entered the kitchen, where it tore the knife out of a cabbage cutter, and split the woodwork of

the cutter in four places. It then left the kitchen at one corner, taking with it a tin dipper, which was found with the handle driven in the ground up to the bowl a few feet from the house. There were several people in a sitting room of the house, but none of them were affected by the shock.

Frank Schettig, a farmer, was at work in his field at Carrollville. There were no clouds in the sky but suddenly a violent clap of thunder was heard, and the whole earth around was shaken as by an earthquake. Schettig's team of horses were knocked down by the concussion, but regained their feet and ran half way round the lot, where they fell again, and one of them was found to be dead. Schettig had a dozen sheep in a small building near by, and on going to the place that afternoon he found some of them dead from the shock of the thunder.

The other day James Fletcher of Smithfield, completed a barn on his farm, which was the fifth new one he had built on the foundation within three years. The other four had all been destroyed by lightning. During a thunder storm two days after the fifth barn was finished, it was also struck by lightning and burned, with all its contents.

Dr. Reid tells of a very strange freak of electricity on the person of Robert Burdett, colored. He and the family were seated in the house when a hot descended the chimney, struck him fair in the forehead, then glancing, burnt his ears, and running down his legs tore his pantaloons in strips, and after demolishing his shoe too passed out of the bottom of his chest, leaving a hole as if made by a bullet. A portion of it then passed through the floor, splitting it, and the rest taking effect on a large dog near by laid him out forever. A negro in the same house was knocked senseless. The boy remained as if dead for a while, but recovered, and when the doctor called to see him he was able to go about, though complaining some of numbness. It is one of the most wonderful cases ever known, and gives additional proof to the already well-known belief that if you want to kill a negro never strike him on the head.

SEASONABLE RECEIPTS.

ROLL JELLY CAKE.—Four eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, a pinch of salt; mix all together and pour into a large tin. When baked spread jelly on and roll up.

APPLE SHORTCAKE.—One quart of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt, quarter of a pound of butter, milk or cream enough to make a stiff batter; mix all well; roll in one sheet; bake it well; when done split open, butter well, cover with nicely seasoned apple sauce, some thick cream and nutmeg; place the other half of the cake on this, crust side down; butter the top and spread with more apple sauce and cream. This is delicious either as a pudding or for tea. You may fill shortcake with any kind of fresh fruit, peaches, cherries or berries, and filled with well seasoned chopped chicken it makes a very nice dish.

REAL SWEET BREAD.—Two pounds of sugar, one pound of butter, one half pound of flour. Mix to a smooth paste and roll out half an inch thick, cut into thick squares, prick the edges, and prick the top with a fork. Bake in a quick oven.

BAKED TOMATOES.—Toast six large ripe tomatoes and cut them in halves; remove the pulp and stuff with bread crumbs; in the centre of each put a small piece of butter; put in a shallow pan close together, season with pepper and salt; cover the bottom of the pan with water to prevent scorching; bake half an hour.

TOMATO SALAD.—Scald half a peck of tomatoes, skin them, cut in this shape and set on ice to cool. Wash cold, drain and spread in a deep dish; boil four eggs hard, mix the yolks of mustard and olive oil, three tablespoonfuls of each, five tablespoonfuls of vinegar, pepper, salt and cayenne to taste; beat other two eggs light and stir altogether. This is a delicious supper dish.

TOMATO SAUCE.—Choose ripe tomatoes and bake them until tender, rub through a sieve till you have one quart of pulp, add three-fourths ounce of garlic and shallots, each; boil with the pulp till all are tender; rub through a sieve and put into a stewpan; to every quart add one quart of cold water; boil twenty minutes; when cold bottle and seal the cork carefully.

TOMATO CATSUP.—One peck of ripe tomatoes, one cup of salt, half cup of sugar, one quart of vinegar, tablespoonful of pepper, ginger, cloves and cinnamon each, one ounce of mustard, a little cayenne pepper; stew the tomatoes four hours, strain them, add all the other ingredients; mix well and simmer fifteen minutes; let this stand till cold, then bottle and seal tightly.

TOMATO SOUP.—Five ripe tomatoes, cut fine; boil in a pint of water with a teaspoonful of soda; when tender, add one quart of milk, a little butter, pepper and salt; thicken with two pounds of pounded crackers. Serve very hot.

PEAR MARMALADE.—Skin the pears and boil till very tender; weigh them; take half their weight in sugar; put it in a saucepan with a little water and boil it, skimming it well; boil till the jelly is made; add the pulp of the pears and a little essence of cloves. It is very nice for filling tartlets.

Deseronto, May, 1885

The Tribune.

VOL. II.

DESERONTO, ONT. FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1885.

NO. 52

THE TRIBUNE.

Published every Friday Morning.

THE DESERONTO NEWS CO.

(LIMITED.)

Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy, \$1.00 per year

0 cents per six months. Strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE	1 Year.	6 mos.	3 Mos.
Column	\$50.00	\$25.00	\$15.00
Half Column	30.00	15.00	10.00
Quarter Column	20.00	10.00	7.00
Line (10 lines)	5.00	3.00	2.00
Business Cards (less than one inch)	4.00	2.00	1.75

Wants, Lost, Found, Stolen, etc. 25 cts. each

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Cash advertisements 5 cents per line first inser-

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MARRIAGE LICENCES.

T. O. PILE, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES,

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COAL.

FOR HOUSE USE OR BLACKSMITH SHOPS, AT

lowest market rates. Write for prices.

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BY CAR LOAD, BARREL, OR IN BULK, AMERI-

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THIS HOTEL IS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED

throughout, in the latest style. Large and

convenient Sample Rooms, and every accommodation

and comfort for guests. The Bar is supplied with

best imported and domestic liquors and Cigars.

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First-class hacks connecting with all

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minutes.

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THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Company,

OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

Assets, \$5,030,381.70

Surplus, 12,109,759.79

Income, 91,129,756.00

Increase of premium, 1,800,178.85

Interest on bonds, 2,000,389.84

Income of Surplus, 1,431,082.84

Income—Premium, 10,727,272.72

Interest, rent, etc., 2,745,023.72

Total Income, 13,470,317.08

Dividends paid, 14,010,470.79

Claims by death and matured endowments \$3,410,614.97

Dividends, matured values, and annuities 2,600,599.84

Discounted endowments, 140,470.79

Total paid policyholders in 1884, 14,010,470.79

The amount of new assurance written during 1884

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other company in one year; the business of 1884 is

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A Tale of the Beginning of the
Century.

CHAPTER III.

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He Stands and Waits.

By WILL J. LAMPTON.

"He never who only stands and waits," they say, "but they say" is true, but in a way not set down in the book. He never to show how very many on to fortune go while he stands waiting. What to him is life? If he but wait and let upon the wife? He has no share in all the victories won. His idle hands take part in nothing done; His mood of glory is to stand and wait And see his hour when the great grail shall be his. He is not fit to rule. A slave to self, his master is a fool.

BRONCHO BERTIE.

The [Dangler of the Rangers & Texas Ransome.

Late in the Winter of '80, Jeff and I were members of a raiding party that penetrated the fastnesses of the mountains of Death, in search of a family of cow and horse thieves named Taylor, writers a correspondent. The scattered remnants of Chief Victoria's band were lurking about that section of country then, awaiting an opportunity to cross the Death plain to a more secure hiding place in the Sierra Diablo. And we were continually finding fresh signs as we slowly trailed the cow thieves to their mountain camp. One morning we entered a little canon, through which ran a stream of water. About midway down the canon, on the bank of the run, the scout in advance made a horrible discovery, and we rode quickly to his side. The three Taylor boys, whom we were in search of, and a Mexican vaquero had been ambushed and killed by the Indians, and their stiffened bodies, bloody and scalped, lay across the trail. They had been killed during the previous night, and the coyotes had not counted them out. All their arms and their ponies had been carried away by their murderers.

We hastily dug a shallow grave with our hunting knives on the bank of the creek and buried them side by side. Then continuing on we crossed the next divide and reached their camp in a canon similar to the one we had just left. The Indians had taken a nearly opposite direction, climbing the other wall of the canon.

The camp of the outlaws was a camp affair, consisting of a small tent, a camp fire, a brush corral and a heavy wagon. Several head of ponies and cows were grazing in the canon, and the sergeant commanding our party ordered several of the boys to round up the stock, while he dismounted and inspected the camp. Just as he was about to lift the fly of the tent a shrill treble voice, which came from the direction of the brush corral, cried:

"Say, ther, mister man, that's my tent. Keep out'n it."

We all turned at sound of the voice and the queerest little girl, in a dress of faded calico, and bare-headed and barefooted crept from under the corral gate and walked toward us. She was not above 7 years of age, and she had the shrewdest face and brightest eyes imaginable.

"Keep out'n the tent," she repeated, walking toward the sergeant. "Hit's mine, I tell ye."

"And who might you be?" asked the sergeant, smiling and dropping the tent flap. "I'm Broncho Bertie," was the quick answer, and she tossed her head saucily.

"Leastways, that's what the boys call me."

"And who are the boys?"

"My buddies, Jim, Bill and Dan. Ye all know 'em well enough, an' I know you, ye rangers, an' if you think you'll git the boys, yer left. They're out yonder in the mountains, an' they'll shoot quick'n a wink."

We crowded around the little maiden, and one of the boys, in a tender and simple way as he could command, told her of her bereavement. She didn't shed many tears, but a great lump that rose in her throat was swallowed with difficulty, and her shrill voice softened and trembled when she spoke.

"I knowed they'd git laid out some day," she said, shaking her head mournfully, "but hit's better that-a-way than to be drapped by you's."

She peered into the face of every man, and finally, stepping to the side of Reckless Jeff, laid her brown hand in his.

"I like yer looks," she said, "an' I'll go with you."

We took her back to camp, and on the road she taught us several lessons that set the men to thinking. We were a pretty rough lot, and when one man, for some trifling cause, began to curse, she raised her small hand warningly, and said:

"Ye mustn't curse. Tain't no polite when ladies is about, an' hit's wicked, too."

When we made camp that night Broncho Bertie ate her supper in silence, and when one of the boys spread some blankets and told her it was to be her bed for the night, she thanked him gravely, and, folding her hands, knelt down and prayed. I noticed that the eyes of several of the boys were moist when she finished, and, when she walked around the circle and lifted up her dimpled mouth to each bearded face to be kissed, she received a succession of convulsive hugs that must have bruised her frail body. The entire company held a consultation over the matter the night we reached our permanent camp, and it was formally decided to adopt this brown girl as "the child of company E." When Bertie was informed of our adoption by a committee delegated for the purpose, she nodded her head and made answer in her quaint fashion.

"I like ye, boys, an' hit's a go!"

The best tent was fitted up for her special use, and if a man had gone to the post and not brought back a present for "The Broncho," his life would have been placed in jeopardy. She exerted a wonderful influence over these rough men, and there was not one in the company who would not have laid down his life for her. Reckless Jeff in particular was her devoted slave. "The Broncho" was always in his company. She loved him and would sit for hours in his strong arms listening to the stories that fell from his lips, occasionally commenting in her old fashioned way. Never was princess draped out more gorgeously with ribbons and fine dresses than Broncho Bertie. Once when she was sick, a man killed his horse riding for the post surgeon, and the men tip-toed their way about camp lest "The Broncho" should be disturbed. Mad Milton taught her to read and spell, and the captain bought her the gentlest pony that could be had for money.

One day—a non-member of company E will ever forget it—Reckless Jeff and Mad Milton went to the post and came back to camp under the influence of liquor. We had just finished a shooting match when they rode in, and both men laughed at our marksmanship.

"See here, boys," cried Jeff, pulling out his six-shooter. "I'll show you what shootin' is, Broncho!"

The little maiden stepped forward, and, whispering something in his ear, Jeff handed her an ordinary bottle cork. She ran to a tree about 20 paces distant and, facing us, set the cork on top of her curly head and folded her arms. Jeff cocked his six-shooter and slowly raised it.

"Don't, Jeff!" we cried in chorus, for he laughed unsteadily.

Two of the men started forward to prevent the rash act, but they were too late. Jeff's eye ran along the barrel of his revolver, his finger pressed the trigger and, as the report rang out, Broncho Bertie threw up both her arms and staggered towards him.

"My God!" he cried, and ran toward her. The blood was streaming from her head and she was reeling blindly, but when he caught her in his arms she smiled faintly and gasped:

"You—didn't—mean—to—Jeff—good—"

Her curly head dropped and she was dead. He laid the body down and stood for a moment regarding the lovely form. Then starting suddenly, he lifted his still smoking six-shooter to his temple, pulled the trigger, and his soul joined hers in the unknown.

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SAVED BY A HAM SANDWICH.

An Elongement Which Nearly Had a Fatal Ending.

The community of Franklin, Ind., is all broken up over an exciting elopement, in which pistols and shotguns took a prominent part, and which took place the other night.

The wealthiest farmer within a dozen miles of the town is called J. Drew, who has nearly 1,000 acres under cultivation, and who employs a score of men during the busy season.

Mr. Drew is fifty years of age, and has remained a bachelor until two years ago. He is sorry now that he didn't stick to single life two years longer.

While visiting Franklin Mr. Drew dropped into the roller-skating rink and looked at the pretty girls who were gliding on the rollers. The handsomest girl and the best skater was Miss Myrtle Harrison, the twenty-year-old daughter of a well known dry goods merchant of the town. She was tall, willowy blonde with azure eyes and hair like oleomargarine, and she caught Mr. Drew's heart at the first throw.

The wealthy farmer had never travelled as a prize beauty, and he had sometimes debated on buying a wife, but he pressed his suit with the ardor of a youth in his teens, and inside of a month he led the fair Myrtle to the altar. She took up the household reins at her husband's big farm-house and everything looked serene with the newly-married couple. But Mr. Drew's proclivities did not suit his young wife. His talk of the best way to kill potato-bugs without hurting their feelings grated upon his wife's ears, and she displayed no interest in his schemes to head off the grasshoppers and make the hired men eat pork with the rind on it.

Mrs. Drew preferred to sit in the flower arbor and read the latest Chicago novel, and refused to churn butter or to wash dishes.

Two weeks ago a handsome young man, with a long, black mustache and white teeth applied to Mr. Drew for a job on the farm. He said that he was an actor who had gone out from Chicago with an opera company. He did not know where the other members were, but the treasurer was in Canada.

Mr. Drew hired the young man, who gave his name as Charles Stillson, and set him at work painting the fences. The young actor soon became at home, and Mrs. Drew evinced much interest in him. He told her of his graphic adventures while doing odd menial stands and sympathized with her because her husband refused to purchase a poodle dog and a new music box.

Young Stillson completely won the heart of Mrs. Drew, and they agreed to elope. The lady packed up her best dresses, took all the money that was loose around the house and started for the depot with Stillson in order to catch the midnight train for Indianapolis. The lady took a seat in the parlor-car, and Stillson, while waiting for the train to start, went out to the restaurant to buy some delicacies for Mrs. Drew. While he was eyeing a ham sandwich Mr. Drew dashed up to the depot in a wagon. His eyes blazed fire and he held a shotgun in his hands.

"You villain, you have stolen my wife!" he shouted.

Stillson pushed the sandwich in his coat pocket and drew a pistol. Both men fired together, and the farmer was wounded in the breast, but most of the lead was lodged in the sandwich, thus saving his life. He jumped on board the train just as it moved away, but Mr. Drew was too badly injured to follow him. Mrs. Drew did not know of the shooting. The police at Indianapolis have been notified to look out for the elopers.

Curious Delusions.

A lunatic at the Morris Plains Asylum was mute for five years. Even the physicians thought he had lost the power of speech. One day he caught two of his fingers in a washing machine, and they were horribly mangled. To the astonishment of every body who heard him, he let out a number of words. That was three years ago, and he has not spoken since. Another patient, a boy in the same institution, is a lightning calculator. The most intricate problems are solved by him in fractions of a minute. The boy believes that his head is filled with little blocks with figures upon them, and that they instantly fall into different positions and work out the problems. He thinks his brain, in fact, is a multiplication table.

His insanity seems pardonable, for only a few sane men can compete with him as a mathematician. Every day he soaks his head in water to prevent the blocks from rattling, and occasionally he begs for oil to pour into his ears, so that the imaginary squares will slip into each other more easily.

Mr. Tension-Woods states that there are few countries in the world—except, perhaps, Eastern Australia—where coal is so extensively developed as in Borneo. He has seen water-worn and rounded fragments of coal forming the entire surface of the island, and in some places, again, there are outcrops with seams of good coal 20 feet thick. The coal formation is the one prevailing rock of the coast.

WEIR, THE WIZARD.

A Scotch Faunt Who Made a Compact With the Devil.

Maj. J. Weir, "after a life characterized by orderliness by all the graces of devotion, but polluted in secret by crimes of the most revolting nature, and which little needed the addition of wizardry to excite the horror of living men, fell into a severe sickness, which affected his mind so much that he made open and voluntary confession of all wickedness." According to Professor St. John, the major had made a compact with the devil who of course was outwitted his victim. The fiend had promised, it is said, to keep him scatheless from all perils but a single "burn," hence the accidental naming of a man named Burn by the sentinels at the Nether Bow Port, when he visited them as commander of the Guard, cast him into a fit of terror; and on another occasion, finding a Liberator before him, was almost sufficed to make him turn back trembling. His sick-bed confession, when he was now verging on his 70th year, seemed at first so incredible that Sir Andrew Ramsay, of Abbots hall, who was Lord Provost from 1862 to 1879, refused for a time to order his arrest.

Eventually, however, the major, his sister (the partner of one of his crimes), and the black magician, were all taken into custody, and lodged in the Tolbooth. The fiend was secured by the express wish of his sister, and local superstition still records how it was won to perform all the major's errands for any article he wanted from the neighbouring shops; that it answered the door when "the pin was twisted," and preceded him in the capacity of a link boy at night in the Lowmarket. In his house several sums of money in dollars were found wrapped up in pieces of cloth. A fragment of the latter on being thrown on the fire by the bailie in charge, went up the wide chimney with an explosion of a cannon, while the dollars, when the magistrate took them home flew about in such a fashion that the demolition of his house seemed imminent.

While in prison he confessed without scruple that he had been guilty of crimes alike possible and impossible, Stung to madness by conscience the unfortunate wretch seemed to have some comfort in sharing his misdeeds with the devil, yet he refused to address himself to heaven for pardon. To all who urged him to pray he answered by wild screams: "Torture me no more—I am tortured enough already!" was his constant cry; and he declined to see a clergyman of any creed, saying, according to the Law's "Memorials," that "his condemnation was sealed; and since he was to go to the devil he did not wish to anger him."

When asked what he intended if he had ever seen the devil, he answered "that the only feeling he had ever had of him was in the dark." He and his sister were tried on the 9th April, 1870, before the Justiciary Court; he was sentenced to be strangled and burned between Edinburgh and Leith, and his sister Grisel (called Jean by some) to be hanged in the Grassmarket. When his neck was encircled by the fatal rope at the place of execution, and the fire that was to consume his body—the "burn" to which, as the people said, the devil had lifted him—he was bid to say, "Lord be merciful to me!" but he only replied fiercely and mournfully, "Let me alone—I will not; I have lived only as a beast and must die like a beast."

When his lifeless body fell from the stake into the flaming pyre beneath, his favorite stick which (according to Ravaillac Redivivus) "was all one piece of thornwood, with a crooked head," and without the aid of which he could perform nothing, was cast in also, and it was remarked by the spectators that it gave extraordinary twirls and writhings, and was as long in burning as the man for himself. The place where he perished was at Greenside on the sloping bank, where, in 1846, was erected the new church, so called.

Laying in Meat for an Arctic Winter.

In the Equinoxian's struggle for existence with a vigorously nature the reindeer of the North forms no immaterial part of the supplies for his well-being. Could we transfer the wool of our sheep, from which we make our winter clothes, to our cattle, from which we obtain our greatest supply of meat, we might have an animal equally as useful as the reindeer is to the Equinoxian, for to them it is both clothing and food. My party reached the northern shores of Hudson Bay early in August, 1878, and at once found themselves among the Equinoxian of that country, who were eager to offer their services for such compensation in the way of trading material as the whites men offered. I hired directly and indirectly large numbers of the men as reindeer hunters in order to procure skins for bedding and clothing and an ample supply of the meat, as the idea of using the flesh of the walrus or seal was very distasteful at first, a distaste, I might add, that was slowly overcome as we became accustomed to Arctic diet. Before the natives, whom I liberally supplied with arms and ammunition, had been driven from their inland hunting grounds by the extreme cold of approaching winter in order to exchange their arctic tents for more comfortable houses of snow and ice, fully 600 reindeer had been secured, and our minds were relieved of all anxiety regarding meat, clothing, and bedding for the winter. Nearly as many more of the

animals were secured during the winter before our main sledging journey was commenced. In the following spring 522 were added to the already large store of about 1000, so my opportunities for studying the Arctic deer were certainly ample.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The British museum has just received the great Hume collection of Indian birds. There are 63,000 specimens of which 50,000 are new, thus making the museum's collection an unapproachable one.

The Orangemen are trying to effect a union of both parties in Ulster in order to fight Farnell, and the statement is made that Lord Salisbury has sent Mr. Hill there to see if it can be arranged.

In the wedding presents of Miss De Bravura, a young lady connected with the prince by Russian house of Szwarcow, who married the Hon. L. Stanhope recently, was a quaint little model of a Russian house in gold, with a door of emeralds and diamonds, which, when it is opened, discloses a portrait.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt is now forty-five years old, and it is said in London that she looks her age. On the stage her face is unpleasantly painted, although paint and powder hide the wrinkles. Yet this remarkable actress and woman has still a strong hold on popular favor, and it is believed that her American engagement next year will be brilliantly successful.

Prince Edward Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, has a countenance in which his father's and mother's facial peculiarities are strangely mingled. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the young Prince Edward Albert resemble their burly ancestor Henry VIII. But Prince George, the Prince of Wales' second son, has the features of the Gialp or York or Lancaster in his face.

In the restaurant of the Grand Hotel, London, the other day, a young Russian nobleman attached to the embassy took upon himself the task of abusing and insulting in a loud voice the Englishmen and Americans. After while a quiet looking American sitting close by arose, went to the Russian table, seated a docteur, and struck the young man with it. The latter tried to find his revolver; but the American proceeded to hold plates and whatever was on the table at the offender, who was obliged to retire finally in disgrace. The action of the American was applauded by all the Englishmen and others in the restaurant.

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes:—"Russia is a Colossus; her virtues are colossal, so are her defects and her 'naivete' is more colossal than all. Since the change in the ministry the Russians no longer seek to disguise the hostility with which they regard the 'Jew Diabol' politics inspire them, and it is natural that it should be so. Mr. Gladstone commanded the sympathies both of the government and of the people to an extraordinary degree, and the former might have gone a long way in the article of concessions had the Liberal Cabinet continued to hold the power."

"Sarah Bernhardt," says Mr. Labouchere "is not the actress she is. Hard work and sedulous have ruined her. She is as careless in her 'make up' as she is in her acting. Some kind friend should really tell her what a strange effort is produced by dabbling black about her eyes anyhow, and smearing the back of her neck with whitening in order to fascinate. What a difference between the Sarah Bernhardt of the Franco and the Sarah Bernhardt of the frothy Perte St. Martin! That untidy and dirty theatre has taken every vestige of earnestness out of the gifted woman. She seems to care for no thing so long as she can get through with the play. Her love-making, once so charming, is now affected and unnatural, and all the tragic scenes are spoiled by a worn, weak voice."

Sir Charles Dilke is a widower who, was married to an Irish lady of great beauty and sterling accomplishments. He was profoundly attached to her. She died in the childbirth of her first child. Dilke has since his death suffered from a grief so profound that many of his friends thought this reason would become unwhipped. He used to be seen wandering by night around the railings of the square which is opposite his house, half-lane, raving, hysterical. His grief was intensified, perhaps by the fact that he could not visit her grave. She was a woman of strong mind and advanced opinions, and she left it as a solemn testament that her body should be cremated. Cremation was illegal in England, so the body had to be transported across the continent to Germany where the dead ceremony took place. The boy survived the mother, and Chamberlain has brought up the lad with his own hands.

The golden moments in the stream of life rush past us, and we see nothing but sand; the angels come to visit us, and we only know them when they are gone.

The heavens which declare the glory of God declare also His promptness; the business of the universe is always done in time. The business of men's lives can be well done in no other way. The man who delays and it late violates that order which is Heaven's first law, and does what he can to turn the world back to original chaos. If you want success, be prompt! fall in line with the stars, and do your work on the instant. God is prompt; you cannot afford to be otherwise.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1885

AS THE TIME for holding the general election approaches, the people of Great Britain and Ireland are gradually warming up to the conflict which will divide the fate of parties and settle some of the most important questions which have ever engaged the attention of statesmen. During the past week Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain, the leaders of the Radical wings of their respective parties, have addressed large assemblies of electors. Their utterances were listened with impatience as it was supposed they would give some indications of the lines on which the coming struggle was to be fought out. The former was, however, studiously reticent and on the Irish question maintained absolute silence. Mr. Parnell, who will evidently have a walk over in the coming elections in Ireland, in a recent speech in Dublin declared for separation without making any qualifications whatever. It was thought that Lord Randolph would declare the opinion of his party and the government on this bold declaration. But he chose to make no reference to it whatever. Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech on Tuesday, admitted that Mr. Parnell's policy was in many respects a worthy one, but separation meant another foreign country thirty miles from England, animated at the outset with animosity toward England. It was, he considered, the duty of any government to avert such a calamity. If these were Mr. Parnell's only terms the Radicals would never enter a compact with them. Such was the language of the great Radical leader. Whatever value may be attached to such an opinion there is no doubt it will be effectual in its great purpose of securing support for the Liberal party in both England and Scotland where the silent treaty between the Conservatives and Parnell is regarded with suspicion. We believe however that too much importance is attached to Mr. Parnell's references to separation. It should be remembered that in election time statesmen are tempted to speak rhetorically in order to bring fishes of all sorts into their political net, and Mr. Parnell is busy now securing a solid parliamentary delegation from Ireland for the next house of commons, where he expects to play the role of dictator to both political parties. He is wise enough to discern that separation pure and simple is an impossibility. On domestic questions Lord Randolph and Mr. Chamberlain are not widely separated, both agreeing on radical and necessary changes in the land laws and other antiquated institutions which have long since outlived their usefulness. The chiefs of the great parties have not yet spoken and in the meantime the people of England and of the civilized world await their manifestos which will indicate the policy on which their followers will be called on to unite.

Roller rink open every afternoon and evening. Admission, gent's 15 cts., ladies 10 cts. Use of tobacco strictly prohibited.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There are 73,000,000 adherents of Buddhism in the world.

A whiskey still has been found in full blast in the rear of a saloon in Montreal.

The townships trustees of Davis County, Ind., have disappeared with about \$30,000. The Ontario Government has taken active measures to prevent the introduction of small-pox from Montreal.

The loan of \$5,000,000 granted last session to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been repaid.

A German physician claims to be able to inspect the brain of a living person by the use of a machine of his own invention.

A black cat in Georgia turned perfectly grey on being removed several hundred miles from the family with which it was reared and to which it was much attached.

Van, Short, a middle aged man, shot himself dead at the Allison House, Hamilton, on Sunday. It is said he was despondent because his wife left town a short time ago with one of Buffalo Bill's troupe.

There has been an increase in the tonnage of the vessels arriving from sea at Montreal this year as compared with 1884, of 23,000 tons. There has also been an increase in inland tonnage and, in spite of the reduction in harbor revenue this is encouraging.

The expulsions from Eastern Prussia are now estimated at 10,000. Nearly 9,000 Jews have been expelled.

The residents of Clay Co., West Virginia, are being decimated by a deadly epidemic which is spreading rapidly. In two weeks 28 deaths have occurred out of 100 persons affected.

It is reported the Government of India has arranged a convention with Beluchistan by which the latter is to assist Afghanistan with 50,000 troops in the event of a Russo-Afghan war.

After a sharp debate in the War office, a special to the Mail says, it has been recommended to grant medals to the Canadian soldiers who were engaged in suppressing the Riel rebellion, and the Queen has approved of the recommendation.

Civil war has broken out in Khartoum, and the Governor of Senegal has sent reinforcements to demand the surrender of the city.

Ten thousand operatives employed in jute mills at Dundee have gone out on strike. The population of Ireland is now under five millions, and the number of births and marriages is below the average of the previous ten years.

An admirer of Prince Bismarck has presented him with a chair in which the Emperor Napoleon sat while conversing with the Chancellor in a weaver's cottage, at Chantilly, the day following the battle of Sedan.

The town of Washington, Ohio, has been destroyed by a cyclone and twenty lives lost. The cholera epidemic is decreasing in France and Spain.

A bitter spirit of hostility is manifested between the Germans and Czechs in Bohemia and outbreaks are continually occurring. At the military camp at Pilsen a riot broke out between German and Czech soldiers and many persons were injured.

The natives of Alsace-Lorraine residing in Paris have determined to run two candidates for the Chamber of Deputies as a protest against Germany's annexation of those provinces.

Prince Von Hohenlohe, now Governor of Alsace-Lorraine intends to rule with great stringency over Frenchmen in that province. He is supported in his policy by the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck.

Letters from Khartoum say that the Emir have invited Sheikh Senussi, from Tripoli, to take command or to appoint a successor to the Mahdi. In the meantime they have appointed a committee of Ulemas to take control of affairs.

It is reported that King Alfonso will ask the Emperor of Austria to use his influence with the German Government on behalf of Spain to persuade Prince Bismarck to abandon the scheme of occupation of the Chinle Islands. King Alfonso is further reported, says that the affair has so aroused the Spanish people that he would lose his throne if he should recede from the claim of Spain to the Islands, and Spain would be ruined if he should push it forward.

The Superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory says that drunkenness can be traced in the ancestry of more than a third of the convicts sent there; that only one in four of their parents have received a common school education, and that, as nearly as can be ascertained, the home influence in half the cases has been distinctly vicious.

A terrible accident occurred near Lakefield on Friday last week, one of dynamite which was being transported to the Trent River works by two men named Morton and Simmons, of Tweed, having exploded, blowing horses and men to fragments, and excavating a huge chasm in the ground. It is supposed that the cartridges were loose, or that a box fell of the wagon. The shock was felt a distance of 40 or 50 miles in all directions and by many supposed to be an earthquake.

PICTON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) The beautiful steam yacht, the "Idle Hour," of Buffalo, was in the harbor one day last week with a jolly party, eleven in all. Seven of the number took a carriage for the sandbanks to see the banks of sand and to fish a fishing exhibition in the west-lake, but the wind blew so strong the lake was too rough for trolling. The same party caught five fish the day before in Hay Bay weighing from 15 to 20 lbs. each.

H. M. Williams left on Friday with two car loads of Holsteins for London, about 40 head in all, where they will be on exhibition, and at Toronto on the following week. He expects to sell quite a number of his stock before he returns home if he can get prices to suit.

Stewart Wilson Sr. died very suddenly last week and was buried on Friday at 5 p. m. He was one of the oldest residents of Pictou, aged 80 years and 8 mos., and leaves two sons, Charles and J. C. Wilson.

The schr. Jane McLeod, of Goderich, sailed by Capt. Hartgrove, of Pictou, was damaged on Thursday last in a squall off Braddock Point and rendered helpless. The tug Florence Yates towed her into Charlotte harbor.

The farmers that sowed the early peas this year have had an abundant crop and realized one dollar per bushel.

Our Cricket Club play Nanapan on Wednesday next at Nanapan. Our boys defeated them on their last previous match here, but sustained a severe defeat from the Syracuse team lately. The latter team had a great advantage by going to the bat in the morning on a very wet ground, which made it very difficult for the bowlers and fielders, and not so much to those batting.

We have our new soap factory in operation, and the brand of soap which it is turning out is called the "Century." Look out for it on the market soon.

Reports say there is to be a wedding in town on Tuesday 8th, the happy parties being Mr. Clark, Archdeacon minister of this place and Miss Hicks, of Millford, formerly teacher in our public school and throughout a life career for a number of years past. There will be one last teacher, but not preacher, as it is Mr. Clark's intention to remain here after his bridal tour is ended for the usual term.

SHANNONVILLE.

From Our Own Correspondent. A Sacramental Service was held in the Presbyterian Church on Sabbath last which was conducted by the Rev. D. Mitchell, of Belleville, and was largely attended.

The Sabbath evening services conducted in the C. M. Church by the Rev. W. H. Paken were largely attended, and we judge by the attendance that he is held in high esteem especially by the young people. An excursion from this place to Murray's Canal under the auspices of the L. G. & T. per Steamer "Gipsy" will take place Saturday, Sept. 12th.

A singular affair occurred a few evenings ago. A tramp and his family were passing quietly through the village he stopped at the Albion Hotel to procure some milk, when he was arrested, but not searched, and a few words regarding the milk passed between them, which resulted in Reid knocking him down and bruising his face fearfully. Some of our christian gentlemen interposed on the poor fellow's behalf, and a warrant was issued for Reid's arrest, but he kept out of the way. It has since been settled by Reid's brother. It is hoped that he may move a warning to Reid in the future.

Mr. J. T. Green and the Twin Brothers of Deseronto recently spent a Sabbath very pleasantly in the vicinity of Shannonville.

Mr. B. Lake's new coal shed is finished, and two boat loads of coal have already arrived.

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BELLEVILLE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The Rev. W. M. McLaughlin turned last week from a three months' visit in Scotland. The members of his Pastorate, St. Andrew's Society, and others gave him a cordial welcome on Friday evening. His many friends are proud to learn that the three months' journey on his native heath has restored him to health, and imparted to him new strength to continue his useful career. He has so carefully guarded and fed with "the bread of life" for twelve years. An eclipse of the sun and Barnum's Circus both visited Belleville on the same day. The latter event created the greatest commotion of the city since the shipwreck.

For many a day the commotion has been looked forward to by young and old. It is the king of adventures as well as the king of showmen. Every week he has deluged the city with fresh literature extolling the merits of the great show. One of his pamphlets besides being an excellent advertisement is a perfect encyclopedia of universal knowledge, which will be laid aside and preserved until long after Barnum and Jumbo have gone where all good elephants go. Tuesday September 8th was the day. Long before daylight the rumble of heavy wagons and the occasional roar of some wild beast indicated that the great caravan had arrived. The wild boasts and birds of prey and snakes were not all in cages and were being taken out to show but a number were in human form and follow the circus ready to pounce upon and rob the green and innocent. Early in the morning the people from the country and surrounding villages came pouring into the city—"Some in rags and some in velvet gowns." Every class of society was represented and they came in all manner of ways. The cars were loaded down—the boats were stuffed to repletion, and on the highway every form of vehicle was brought out and made to do duty. Besides this the highways were thick with foot passengers. Every body and their wives and their best girls and all relatives on both sides seemed to be here. Some came only to see the procession. Some were too good Christians to go to the circus, but they seemed to feel that there was no sin in seeing all that was free of charge. It was amusing to hear the excuses that many gave for coming. They had to come to town as they wanted to see a man that was in the tent—or some folks at their house wanted to go. One devout looking old gentleman came leading two small boys. An acquaintance whom he met said to him, "What are you going to the circus?" In a half ashamed faced way the old man answered, "Yes, yes, yes, I want to see the children wanted to go, and to tell you the truth the old man wanted to go to."

On the grounds there was a perfect city of tents all built in the early morning. All was in perfect order. Every thing animal and inanimate seemed to know the proper place and to take it. Inside the canvas the eyes and ears were ravished with strange sights and sounds. The mighty Jumbo and the herds of lesser elephants—the camels, lions, bears, tigers, leopards, tigers, buffaloes, moles, oxen and the wonderful animals of the earth—the flocks of swans, pheasants, ostriches, eagles and birds of every name and nature—the den of snakes, lizards and creeping things. The three rings filled with chariots, horses, horsemen, clowns, beautiful women and strange looking men and animals. The wonderful feats of horsemanship—the break neck riding—the mad and perilous racing—the lands of music—the singing of birds—the loving of cattle—the roaring of savage beasts—the crying of infants—the hum of the great multitude, and thousand and one things that might be seen and heard, all conspired to render it something long to be remembered, and to make all endorse Barnum's assertion that it is the "The greatest show on earth."

Soon after noon a drizzling rain set in but this did not seem to decrease the flow of the human river that poured in from every avenue and emptied itself into the great sea of humanity inside the tent. The street passed, although the line was not as long as expected, was very fine. There were in line 75 animal vans and chariots 200 men and women, 420 horses, 16 elephants and 40 camels. The estimated value of the property in the procession, not counting the value of the animals, except the horses, was one hundred thousand dollars. The estimated value of the tent is twenty thousand. There were present in the afternoon sixteen thousand people, in the evening one thousand, making a total of seventeen thousand people who attended the circus. The admission fee for these 17,000 people with the amount spent for side shows and other circus truck, was over ten thousand dollars. The figures should perhaps be taken *en grano salis* but they were the estimates of those accustomed to judge of such things. Ten thousand dollars would be considered a most burdensome tax upon these circus goers did it come in the form of taxes for horse improvements or for any thing else except a circus.

The funeral of Mr. George Robertson, father of the City Clerk, was held on Tuesday afternoon and was largely attended notwithstanding a heavy rain. The life of the Society of the Methodist Tabernacle is almost crushed out by the weight of a nineteen thousand dollar mortgage. Its landowners are being pressed for immediate payment and those of them who have property have fled to escape the liability until some compromise can be effected. The pastor, Rev. Joseph Young, is making great efforts to raise enough by subscription to save the church but it is greatly to be feared that the beautiful building must be "knocked down" by the auctioneer's hammer. Churches as well as individuals should beware of debt.

DEMORESTVILLE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Aside altogether from the local aspects of the question hog raising must be considered as one of the chief industries of this vicinity. Almost without sight there are at least a dozen killing employed in the drying process. At the commencement of the season Sprague kept 20 boxes going with four pickers. He and Mr. Coolidge are getting their hogs picked for 30 cts. per box, while Mr. R. Howell is paying 40 cents—the same as he paid last year. At this price it is said that he will get a hog picked as cheaply as the others at the lower price, inasmuch as he can draw his pickers from nearer home, while the others have to bring them from a greater distance. Mr. Sprague is drawing some of his pickers a distance of

seven miles, and it is said his teaming is costing him \$5 per day.

The weather this week is shaping itself favorably for the picking though on the whole it is not so good as it was some time among the pickers, for such is the custom here in the picking season, that the most delicate, unaccustomed to outdoor labor are found in the long yards. To the credit of the pickers who have come from a distance, and who live here during the season, many of these were found in decent attendance at the Methodist Church on Sabbath evening, while the pastor, the Rev. J. C. Ash, preached to a crowded house. Grave apprehensions are entertained by many that on one head that ought to be a source of healthy help to the village, is set in, in violation of the Law of God, and selling it on the Saturday night, and even on the Sabbath. If sufficient evidence can be secured, prosecution would certainly have to follow for the sake of our young men especially.

Marysville.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

School reopened on the 31st of Aug. with a small attendance. They have engaged as teacher Miss E. Sanderson, of Toronto, formerly of Brampton. Their school yard appears like a field of thistles, it is to be hoped that whoever is trying to raise them will find them so to cut. It is a pity that the people do not take more interest in their school. The roadsides present the same picture, no doubt next year the farmers will reap the result of their negligence. Why not destroy the evil in time? The circus has still its charms for some people. Last Tuesday morning many of the good folks round here set out for Belleville to see Barnum and were either detained there on account of the rain or had a very uncomfortable drive home. Whope they will remember "Jumbo." The farmers are progressing slowly and are grumbling about the weather and the late harvest. The rain of last Tuesday has delayed them considerably. Miss Lake, of Prescott, is the guest of Mr. W. Bellamy.

Miss Oliver, of Watertown, is visiting at Mr. Kelly's in the hopes of recruiting her health. Mrs. Bellamy and Miss Lake have been visiting friends in Toronto, and returned well pleased with the western City. Mr. Laidley, formerly switchman on the G. T. R., here has been promoted to the position of operator in place of Mr. Roach who has removed to Trenton. Mrs. J. McGuinness is seriously ill.

We noticed quite a jolly lot of bachelors from Deseronto passing through here last Sunday. They seemed to be enjoying themselves.

The following is a short poem which will perhaps be excused for its faults as it is almost the first attempt of the writer:—
IN MEMORIAM.
Only a flower, he gathered it deep,
Down where the ferns and the daisies sleep.
Only a flower, 'twas God above,
Who gave it to us as a token of love.
Only a flower 'tis a delicate thing,
But joy to the sorrowful heart 'twill bring.
Only a flower, ah yes, 'tis true,
There's comfort and solace in its light to you.
Only a flower, I shall keep it long
To tell me the tale in its own sweet song.
Only a flower, it is so true,
A lasting link of remembrance to me.
Only a flower, my heart would fain,
Four forth its praise in a sweeter strain.
Only a flower, perhaps someday,
They'll put one for me in the cold damp clay.
Then, only a flower, will be the cry,
Of memory's voice in the sweet by-and-by.

Two young men working for one of our resident farmers, not over a mile from our village, are reported of late to have been rather fresh. One evening not long since, they proceeded to our village to purchase revolvers, large knives and steel knuckles, with the firm intention to do bodily harm to one of our people, and to kill him. They claim to have some stories about them. But as the old moral has it, "young calves know better than to fight each other," they have since resolved to go to Trenton for cutting and hacco, and the revolvers for killing out. There will probably be an end to the affair. One of the young men has since taken his gun and baggage and struck for Deseronto. May he long remain there.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Butler, of Deseronto, were visiting friends in this section last Sunday.

Miss Annie Edwards, of Deseronto, spent part of last week in the village; during her stay she was the guest of Miss Rebecca White.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Driscol, for a number of years a resident of this section, is lying dangerously ill at Deseronto, and not expected to recover.

Miss Maggie Lee, of this village, is spending this week with Miss Nellie Doreen near Shannonville.

Of late Tyndinaga girls seem to catch the eyes of several of your young men, and now they may be seen regularly every Sunday turning our corners. (Ple! Ple! Pat!)

NORTHPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mrs. Hawley, of Adolphustown, is visiting at Mr. W. H. Wilson's. Miss Campbell and House left on Monday to attend the Whitley Ladies College. The annual Sunday School Picnic of this place took place to Trenton on Friday 4th. The school has been closed on account of the illness of the teacher, Miss Irvine. Mr. S. R. Brooks and family have returned from the Thousand Islands Park after spending the summer there. Mr. Brooks speaks of enjoying the summer very pleasantly and intends to return next summer.

A young man named Bate, of Bath, was robbed of fifteen dollars and a valuable pipe while attending the circus at Kingston.

The school has been closed on account of the illness of the teacher, Miss Irvine.

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Our sales during the Summer Season have been very satisfactory, showing a marked increase over the corresponding period of 1884.

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REDUCED PRICES!

Although we imported largely last Spring we have found it necessary to send REPEATED ORDERS, a shipment of which has just arrived, and is now ready for inspection, which we cordially invite

In All Wool Cashmeres we are showing a very desirable line; competent judges told us that the Cashmere which we imported last Spring was the best Goods at the price that they saw in the market. We can now offer

STILL BETTER VALUE!

We would direct special attention to our Black, Brown and Ruby French Merinos and Nuns' Veiling.

THE STAPLE DEPARTMENT is replete comprising full lines of GREY COTTONS, DRILLS, SHIRTINGS,

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The steady increasing trade in this Department, and the many expressions of satisfaction from our customers, convince us that we have been successful in our efforts to furnish our Patrons with reliable Clothing at the lowest possible prices. Our stock is now fully assorted, no Shoddy Goods kept on the premises, the best of Trimmings are used, and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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FOR THE FARMER.

Poultry Points.

Feed the table scraps to the chickens instead of to the dog.

Young ducklings will do well if allowed to range over meadows and orchards. They will get a large share of their living from grass, insects, and grub.

A large fowl house imperfectly ventilated is as bad as a small and airy one. See to it that there is in your poultry house no corners where feld vapors can lurk out of the reach of the fresh wind.

Do not be afraid to try your hand at poultry raising merely because so many are engaged in it. A reputation for always having the best will invariably bring all the customers you can accommodate.

Corn is not a good food for the fowls in warm weather, as it is too heating in its nature. Oats are much better at this time of the year and if the fowls are confined especial attention should be given to furnishing them with a variety of food.

Fowls are a good help on the farm than many farmers realize. They destroy numerous insects that are injurious to the orchard trees; and the poultry manure, if thoroughly composted, is a valuable fertilizer for corn, grass or grain, and is especially adapted to promote vigorous and healthy growth of fruit trees.

Poultry raising requires but a modicum of heavy work, with, of course, the regular and ceaseless attention that must be given to any enterprise to insure success. The risks attending it are not greater than those pertaining to any other business, if as much. Thoroughness is the great secret to success.

Sunflower seed is an excellent egg-producing food as it is easy to raise it should be fed liberally to the fowls. The seed should be planted about comping time, and the crop will furnish a large bulk of excellent food with very little trouble or expense as they can be grown in odd corners where nothing else could be raised.

When you find some of the young chicks drooping or sick, separate them from the well ones, and move the brood to a fresh place, and put a little copperas in the drinking water. Nine times in ten this will stop the trouble. Wood or coal ashes, lime, or what is better than either, dry dust, sprinkled in copious amounts, are first class sanitary precautions.

A Few Suggestions For Farmers.

Look ahead.

Autumn is meat time.

In warm weather is the time to make growth at a profit.

Pigs are more numerous than corn. This means they will make more muscle or lean meat, and this is the lack.

Grass makes the cheapest and best meat, because grass is a complete food, and supplies the wants of every part of the animal system.

The Hessian fly is about. On this account sow the wheat after the first hard frost which kills the fly, which lays the eggs, if as makes the maggots, which do the mischief.

If the crops of grain are not ready to give the hogs a start then it should be purchased as one bushel now will make more flesh than two in cold weather. This is a big difference. Early pork sells the best. Here then is a double gain.

In cold weather nature makes an effort to lay up fat to keep up the animal heat. And make take little exercise, as they seek a warm place and remain there. This does not develop muscle, which comes from exercise coupled with suitable food.

Travelling backward in these go-ahead days is not much the custom, but nevertheless it is often a sensible thing to do. Some people are daft on "new." They are always seeking for something "new." Some new plow or new project eternally racks their brains. The other set stand still. It is best to go ahead and often to look behind. It is absurd that the experiences of the past are not worth consideration. Our fathers made pork when pork was only four and five dollars a hundred pounds, and made a profit at it. Would it not be well to go back and study their methods. They did it with potatoes "and peas, or peas or oats."

We cannot raise the big crops of potatoes now that they do for four or five hundred bushels per acre, but we can raise mangels, and we can grow just as large crops of oats and peas. We have too much laziness now to take all of this trouble and so fall back on corn, and make our pork cost, quite often, more than we can get for it.

Horses have never been higher, and no branch of stock husbandry will now pay better than rearing horses. There are good trotters. Love, their rearing to professional breeders, who have the means and equipment for this sort of work. The farmer should try to produce good serviceable animals, which will sell at a remunerative price. Such horses always pay, and there is not a half the risk there is with the lighter and more nervous trotters. Not one of these animals in five hundred ever makes anything extra, except by being a big sum. A "trotter" so-called, which is not fast enough to excite wonder or great hopes is a worthless sort of a horse. Half bred Per-

cherons are always salable, and so are any good shaped horses which will weigh from twelve to fifteen hundred pounds. The best of them—the high-headed and quick-stepping ones—go for coaches, a city name for large carriage teams, and the more clumsy ones for casting and heavy trucks. They may be worked when three years old and sold at four.

The dairy now must be progressive. The old systems will not in these days of cold, butteries and creameries. Making butter in the old-fashioned way, in the old cellars all the day long and to be sold in winter with their fresh samples won't do. The dairyman must remember that the "very elect" are deceived by the attractive forms in which the bogus articles are put up to sell and the appearance of the thing itself. The old summer-made butter in mouldy tubs, perhaps, with more or less of scum—this is a mild term—does not compare favorably with the fresh article; so the summer-made piles up in the store rooms of the commission men and waits its chance. A speculative shipment abroad, at low rates, may help supply the market, but the price realized by the maker don't pay. The small dairyman must make a radical change and make his butter in the modern way. He should get it right along with the aroma of freshness and the attraction of sweetness, and it will outsell the summer-made. Why not? There is more time in winter, and with suitable appliances good butter can be made just as well. A dash of spring blood will give it the right color. A warm stable is the foundation for success, and this will always pay.

Barring a River in Newfoundland.

The process of barring a river is to stretch a net across from bank to bank, stacked up above high-water mark. This is backed up by another net, placed directly behind it, which is of smaller mesh than the first, so that if a fish can manage to pass the first net he is sure to be caught in the second. In this way I once counted seven nets, one behind the other. Of course all this is illegal, the law permitting a net to be set from the bank extending to one-third across the water, but this would never suit the Newfoundlanders. Even if his net does not reach the opposite bank, he takes care to bar the deep water channel, upon which fish always go; and not content with that, he sets his net with a "trap" at the end, or middle, as the case may be, so that nothing can escape.

Having reason to suspect that a lovely salmon river in Bonne Bay was barred, and had been so for twenty years, I left the ship at midnight in the steam cutter, towing a boat of light drag. We had twelve miles to go to the mouth of the river, which we reached just as dawn was breaking. The first object we saw was a boat with a man in it, making up the river as fast as possible; but, alas for him! not fast enough.

We were soon alongside, when, with a cheery "Good morning," we asked if there was any prospect of sport up the river.

"No, sir—not a great deal."

"Then you don't think it worth while putting up a rod even for a cast?"

"No, sir, I really think it is. There hasn't been a fish in this river for many years."

"Well, it is a pity, after coming so far, to be disappointed. I think I'll just wait a line."

The old slinner's face dropped, and he disappears into the bush, while we proceeded. We had not gone a mile further before a slight mist enough to make any true angler collapse. Night across the river, from bank to bank, looked high above the water, was a splendid net, and surrounded by the meshes just as the water had left them; were several salmon and some noble trout, of 3 and 4 lbs. weight. Above this net were three others, all containing fish; and above that again—not a living thing, and no wonder. Clucking away our rods, gaffs, etc., we set to work, lifted all the nets, and put them in the boat, together with the fish; drew the seines, and sent them down the stream; and then dropped down the river to enjoy our breakfast, which we all felt we had earned. Presently our old friend bore in sight.

"Well, sir, did you have any sport?"

"Yes, thank you, pretty fair, and better than I expected"—at the same time holding up a fine salmon.

"Lor, sir, you don't say so! I really didn't expect," etc., etc.

"Yes; the next time I come I hope to have better, for I've caught you again, you will be fined \$500 in addition to the confiscation of your nets."

The old reprobate didn't wait to hear more, but retired into the bush with the compliments of the season."

Emy

As the price of wooden railway ties increases buy milder at work to devise a substitute. Of those suggested steel appears to claim the advantage in point of price, it being much better than the cost of keeping the road bed in repair would be greatly reduced.

Efforts made by the National Fish Culture Association, England, to acclimatize the American whitefish have met with most encouraging results. Many of those which had been hatched at South Kensington, after their transference to the ponds at Delaford, thrived remarkably well.

FATHER AND SON.

Napoleon III. and The Prince Imperial as They Appeared to the Archbishop Forbes.

It is an old story now, you will say, this Second Empire; and why recall the half-sombre, half-indescent memory? I do not know but I have a valid excuse. Not many have had such stimulus of personal interest in the successive catastrophes of the late Napoleons as that which the chances of my profession have brought to me. I have seen Napoleon III. at the pinnacle of his hollow splendor. From the German picket-line of the 2d August, 1870, I heard the distant cheering on the Spierenberg that greeted him and the lad whom he had brought from Metz to relieve that day his baptism of fire. Again I saw him on the morning after Sedan, as the broken man—broken in power, in prestige, in health, in spirit—at with Blumark on the grass plot in front of the weaver's cottage on the Doubray road. Next morning I witnessed his departure into his Wilhelmshöhe captivity. I have seen him doddering about Brighton and strolling under the beech trees that encircle Chislehurst manor. And for the last time of all I saw that old, nervous face, as it lay on the raised pillow of the bed in the board corridor of Camden place; and when the face was no more visible I witnessed the coffin laid down in the little chapel among Chislehurst elm trees. I knew the boy of the Empire when the shackles of the Empire had fallen from his limbs, and he was no longer a buchram creature, but a lively natural lad. My acquaintance endured into his manhood. When the twilight was falling on the veldt of Zululand, and his day's work in the staff tent was done, he liked, as it seemed to me, to gossip with one who knew the other side of the pictures about the early days of the Franco-German war—a war that had wrought at once his ruin and his emancipation. And finally poor gallant lad, I saw him there dead the very last day, as he lay there dead on the blood-stained sword by the Ispoyot river, with a calm, proud smile on his face, and his body pierced by countless assegai blades. Men have called his death ignoble. Petty as was the quarrel, wretched as was the desertion that wrought his fate, I call him, rather, happy in the opportunity of his death. Had he lived, what of artificiality, what of hollow unreality might there not have been in store for him! As it was, he had moved in the world a live ghost. Better than this, surely, to be dead here—to end the Napoleonic series-comedy with his young face gallantly to the assassins, and his life-blood drawn by the cold steel!

Untamed.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, the conqueror of Napoleon, was it said, once utterly routed, and to fight by a scolding farm-wife, whose setting hens his horse had disturbed.

"I would rather face a park of artillery than listen to her five minutes longer," he said.

Madame de Stael, who was able to charm all the world by her brilliant conversation, and we are told, a similar encounter with an angry Breton peasant, and related before the vehement assent utterly dismayed and silenced. "I could not use her weapon," was her excuse.

"Never argue with any angry woman," said an old French writer, "or try to dam a fool's dog. Stand aside, and let them pass."

The effect and quality of a scolding tongue were known ages ago. "Better to dwell in a corner of the house-top," said Solomon, "than with a brawling woman in a wide house;" and again, "Pleasant words are sweet to the soul."

Young girls are apt to devote a good deal of anxious consideration and effort to the means of making themselves attractive and beloved. They study their looks, their gait, their attire eagerly to present to the world tasteful countenances, white hands, pretty feet, to sing well, to play with skill, to dance with grace, and all the while they too often drive away friends and admirers by silly chatter, slang, or ill-natured gossip.

"Find it easy," said a well-known instructor of girls, "to make a young woman's mind, body and hands. But her tongue usually defies me. If they would but learn to keep silence, something would be gained. But that is the most difficult lesson of all."

"Never judge of a young woman," said a cynical student of a human nature, "until you have heard her talk for an hour, apart from her mother, teacher or any one of whom she stands in awe. The most stately Joan of Arc would be a petty gossiping scandal-monger even sometimes, if provoked, a shrew."

Remember, girls, the old Arab proverb—the word one spoken returns not until it has run through the earth.

"The tongue can no man tame." Because, perhaps, it always will express the secret thoughts of the heart. But the heart can be tamed, and so brought into harmony with God and man that its spoken words will be helpful and dear to both.

Professor Bouslogault records a series of experiments, founded by the freezing of water, which fully prove that if the vessel in which the water is enclosed be strong enough to resist the expansive force of the water in the act of congelation, the water will remain fluid at the lowest temperatures to which it may be exposed.

Some Recent Inventions.

Inventions multiply so rapidly in these days of sharp competition and scientific activity, that it would be in vain that any one should try to keep pace with them. Of the vast mass of inventions, indeed—even those which are accepted by the Patent Office, and for which patents are issued,—the world never hears anything. Most of them, of real and practical value, quietly take their place among the implements of the world's work without attracting the notice of the general public.

An annual exhibition is held in London, where models and specimens of the most noteworthy appliances are displayed. In 1883 the exhibition included all things relating to fishes and fishing. Last year it embraced discoveries and inventions for the care and preservation of health. The exhibition of this year, which began, as usual, in June, and lasts until late in the Autumn, is devoted to recent inventions.

Some of the most curious and striking of the exhibits made in this exhibition may be profitably glanced at.

One interesting machine is that which separates the sweepings of engineers' shops, picking out the iron scraps from the brass; thus enabling both to be utilized for further purposes. Another machine extracts gold from the ore by the application of electricity. This is said to get twenty per cent. more gold out of the quartz than was possible under the older process.

Large guns used to be bored in such a manner that the metal excavated came out in shavings, and was for the most part useless. But a machine was shown in London which bore a solid cylindrical core from the gun; sometimes cores thirty feet long are thus taken out. These can, of course, be many ways.

A ship was displayed called an "Aqua aerial ship," which, so the inventor maintains, can make the voyage across the Atlantic and back in less than a week. She is flat-bottomed and of slight draught, so as to skim over the water, instead of plunging through it.

The warlike contrivances shown were among the most interesting. There were guns which were capable of discharging one thousand bullets a minute, and which were also self-charging and self-discharging. A quick "ration-distributor" was also shown which would deal out rations in seven minutes to half a regiment.

Of course electricity played a prominent part in the inventions of the year. It is used to find out just where a bullet has lodged in a human body, without the painful application of probes; to light a lamp to be placed in the mouth, as an aid to the dentist, and another lamp, by which the surgeon can examine the interior of the patient upon whom he is operating; and to convey parcels to a distance, in place of the slower express system.

Other machines of interest were, one for cutting lines in wood engravings; one that chops up blocks into kindling, gathers them into bundles, and ties them at the same time; one that makes thirty-eight square paper bags per minute; and one that packs up grocer's goods at the rate of eighteen thousand parcels a day.

These are only a few illustrations of the untiring energy with which the ingenuity and skill of men are giving to the world an infinite variety of labor-saving devices; and are thus, each one, aiding to speed yet faster the progress of modern civilization.

New principles are constantly discovered, and well-known principles receive new applications. The novelties of to-day become the indispensable tools of to-morrow. What an antiquated display the great London exhibition of 1883 would seem to the visitor in 1901!

Almost Buried Alive.

The other morning the infant child of Charles Sullivan, who lives at 357 Fifteenth street, Detroit, apparently died. It was but eight months of age, and had been suffering for a day or two with some infantile ailment. The body was prepared for the grave, and in the evening the friends of the grief-stricken family gathered to offer their condolences. The body lay in a neat, white casket, supported on two chairs in the center of the room. Its jaws were tied up and the little hands crossed on the breast.

Sullivan finally approached the casket to take one more look at her child. Her tears rolled upon its pallid face, and she called it by name. She was startled to see the little hands raised towards her. Then the eyes opened and the child began struggling with the wrapping which fastened its jaws. The child then uttered a cry and began crying. The mother related.

The more superstitious of the visitors ran in terror from the house. Mr. Sullivan snatched the child from the casket, tore off the grave clothes and wrapped it in a blanket. The two remaining friends the family who did not leave in affright applied restoratives to Mrs. Sullivan, and in a short time she recovered consciousness. But her baby was alive. It was, however, in better health than it had been for some time. Within thirty minutes from the time the child was taken out of the casket, it was nursing at its mother's breast, and the house of mourning was turned into a house of joy.

The child died the following morning. It had lain in a state of suspended animation fully fifteen hours.

TESTED RECEIPTS.

SWEET APPLES BOILED.—Prepare one dozen sweet apples the same as to bake; place in a kettle and sprinkle one large spoonful of sugar over them; pour on enough water to cover, and cover close and boil until a fork will go through them easily; take them out carefully with a fork, drain well, and place on a plate; leave your kettle over the fire and boil your juice down to a thick syrup and pour over the apples. Best cold.

BAKED SOUR APPLES.—Peel nice tart apples, leave whole, remove the core by running a narrow knife around it, set on a deep plate and fill the holes with sugar; drop on the sugar in each apple three or four drops of lemon extract or grate nutmeg over them; pour one teaspoonful of water on each apple; bake in a moderately hot oven; serve cold; very nice. Try them.

MUSKMELONS AND CREAM.—Take a nice ripe melon, cut in small squares, cover them with white sugar and pour sweet cream over them; as nice as peaches.

FARMER'S COOKIES.—One coffee cup butter, one of thick sour cream, two of white sugar, three eggs, one small teaspoon of soda, one nutmeg, or one tablespoon of lemon extract; do not add salt to this; bake in a quick oven; for extra goodness when you get them rolled out cover lightly with granulated sugar, roll it in, and when baked cook separately, and you have cookies you need not fear to have criticized.

HOW TO COOK POTATOES.—Don't peel your potatoes and throw away the best part of them, but prepare them nicely "with their coats on," steam them until done; remove their skins with a knife and fork; place in a tureen or platter; spread butter on them quite freely; sprinkle with salt and pepper; set in the oven one moment to melt the butter; then pour over them a liberal quantity of sweet cream; serve immediately.

AN ADMIRABLE POTATO PUDDING.—First boil two pounds of white potatoes, then peel and beat them in a mortar, small as not to be discovered what they are; then take a pound of butter and mix with it three yolks of eight eggs and the whites of three; beat them very well and mix in a pint of cream and half a pint of milk, a pound of refined sugar with a little salt and spice; bake it.

A WHIPPY SILLABUB.—Beat a pint of cream, five spoonfuls of orange juice, the whites of two eggs, and three ounces of treble refined sugar together, with the whisk, till a good strong froth both arise, then scum it, and put it into your glasses for use.

A QUAKING PUDDING.—Take a quart of cream and beat three or four spoonfuls of flour of rice, a penny loaf grated and seven eggs, then put in a little orange flower water, sugar, nutmeg, mace and cinnamon, butter yolk and tie it up, but not to close; put it in when you put bottles, toll it one hour, then turn it out into a dish, stick on it sliced citron and pour over it butter and orange flower water, lemon juice and sugar.

The Indians in Newfoundland.

The Indians, who emigrated originally from Nova Scotia, live entirely by hunting and trapping, by which they earn a good deal of money, and are in all respects more independent than the white trappers, whom they hold in supreme contempt. They are better hunters and trappers, and are not to be excused at lumbering, boat building, or in any of the trades of the country, as a rule are fairly sober and honest, although they have the credit of being exactly the reverse. The Indian leaves his home in early spring, and takes to the woods in quest of beavers, otters, foxes, and martens. Beaver skins pay best, as they are most plentiful. Good trapping being able to kill as many as thirty to forty in a week, and probably average two a day through the season.

The Government offers a reward of twelve dollars for each wolf skin; but it is not often claimed, owing to the extraordinary sagacity of the animal, which makes it difficult to shoot, trap, or poison him. I believe also that wolves are scarce. I have seen their tracks, but I have never come across one of them.

Having obtained all the skins he can pack on his back or stow in his canoe, the Indian, as the winter draws near, establishes himself on the banks of a lake where the deer are in the habit of crossing in their annual migrations from north to south; he then kills what he wants for his winter's supply of meat, and makes tracks for home, where he disposes of his fur to the traders in exchange for pork, flour, tea, molasses, and such like necessities of life. The Indians are often accused of slaughtering deer and beaver in a wholesale way, but of this I feel confident they are guiltless. These Indians supply them with food, and they could not exist without them; therefore it is in their interest to protect them, and they only kill what they require. Not the white settlers, who openly boast of the number of deer they slaughter, for the sake of their horns and skin, in the winter time, when the poor animals are half starved.

The capacity of an Indian house may be computed by calculating the number of skins feet in the house and dividing the result by thirty-five.

THE DESERONTO NEWS COY. (LIMITED)

OUR JOBING DEPARTMENT

is replete with an abundant supply of new type and printing material. It is therefore in a position to execute fine Job Printing in all its branches in first class style and at rates to suit the times. Send or call and get prices. All orders by mail will be received our prompt and careful attention.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY SEPT. 11, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Lawn Festival this afternoon and evening.

The fall festival will be held in Belleville on the 15th of October.

The tug Rescue is busy towing logs from Trenton.

Teachers are invited for carrying the mail from Pictou to Deseronto, see advt.

The Rathbun Company has secured the contract for supplying coal to the government institutions at Belleville and Ganouque.

The "Big Mill" of the Rathbun Company cut 4,000,000 ft. of lumber during the month of August.

Roller Rink open every afternoon and evening. Admission, Gents 15c, Ladies 10c. Use of tobaccos strictly prohibited.

Miss SANDERSON, of Brantford, succeeds Mrs. Coleman as teacher in the Marysville school.

These leaves of the maple and other trees now leave to assume all the gorgeous and variegated tints of autumn.

MR. GARRET KIMBLEY, the lone fisherman of Capt. John's island, has been very successful in his fishing operations this year.

A SPECIAL meeting of Craig Lodge, No. 401, A. F. & A. M., will be held in their hall next Tuesday evening.

The sale of the handsome pictures, the "Charge at Batocche" and other scenes in the late war still continues. Another lot ordered, price 30c each.

A HURD from THE TRIBUNE may possibly accelerate Chief Commissioner Stuart in the removal of those piles of earth and rubbish on Fourth street.

We are surprised that Egar, who is generally ahead of the times in all matters, has not long since laid down a crossing opposite his splendid establishment.

OWING to the destruction of a freight train which ran off the track near Trenton, the mails from the west only reached here at 6 p.m. on Wednesday.

OUR correspondents have all returned home from the meeting held at Belleville, and henceforth keep readers posted on the events transpiring in their immediate localities.

MISS THOS. MITCHELL and Philip Maitin, head book-keepers of the Napane and Morris River operations of the Isabella Company, are now busy auditing the accounts of the past season's transactions.

The prospects are very good for an episcopal residence being sent in to that of Ontario in honour of the 25th anniversary of the appointment of Bishop Lewis to the diocese.

A THE Manitoba Appeal Court gave judgment on Wednesday in the Riel case, refusing the application for a new trial and confirming the previous conviction. An appeal will probably be made to the Privy Council.

MR. FRANK BUTLER's little boy had his leg badly crushed last Saturday by the fall of a quantity of lumber which, on account of a stake breaking, slipped from a wagon in the Big Mill yard.

MR. IRVINE, Supt. of the Seah and Door Factory, finds himself exceedingly busy filling the numerous orders sent in to that establishment. The domestic market during the past season has been very good and has kept all departments very busy.

MISS FORBES is still unable to attend to her duties on account of continued illness, and the school board have temporarily secured the services of Miss Waterbury who is at present in charge of the primary department.

DESERONTO sent a large number of its people to witness Harmon's great show at Belleville. The ladies were particularly attracted from all points on the bay both morning and evening trips. The weather was miserable in the evening and the great tent leaked like a sieve thus detracting from the pleasure of the performance.

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A good time at the Lawn Festival this evening.

The Tribune's new subscribers from now until Dec 31st, 1885, for 25c.

The Chief drove no less than twelve cows into the pond on Tuesday. The close season is not over until Christmas.

MR. JAMES SILLIS had a finger very severely cut by a saw while operating a machine in the Cedar Mill. Dr. Clinger dressed the wound.

Do not neglect to remind the School Board that the people expect them to ask the Council to have the election of school trustees held at the same time, place, and manner as municipal elections.

The Belleville Institute for the Deaf and Dumb opened on Wednesday. The building has undergone extensive repairs and the different rooms present a cheerful and inviting appearance.

DANIEL'S BAND will give a concert and magic lantern performance in the Presbyterian School Room next Wednesday evening. Admission free, collection at the close.

In view of the approaching visit of the Bishop a confirmation class has been formed at St. Marks Church. It is hoped that a large number of candidates will present themselves on this occasion.

REV. R. J. CRAIG being absent from town last Sunday following a protracted appointment, his pulpit was very acceptably filled by Mr. Henderson, of Queen's College, who has been laboring this season at Melrose and this morning.

MR. JOHN DALTON is busy this week making some improvements in his shop which have been necessitated by growing trade. He will be up the sled on the opposite side of the street for a workshop in order to give more room.

"I was never exactly buried alive," said an old clerk, recounting his experiences, "but I once worked a week in a store that did not advertise. When I came out my head was found as white as you now see it. Solitary confinement did it."

The cold weather which has prevailed during the past week or two, followed by heavy rain on Tuesday and Wednesday, must result in great loss on farmers, as a great deal of grain was out and must have been more or less injured.

The sun is suffering from an attack of small pox. At least numerous reports are there are a number of dark spots on the surface of that luminary. Possibly the present gloom may account for the cold weather which we have been enduring all during the season.

MR. JOHN DALTON is offering special lines in cushions and mattresses at exceedingly low prices for the next 30 days. Avail yourselves of this opportunity to make splendid bargains. A skilled upholsterer occasionally employed.

The Editor of the Post Guide was assaulted on Monday morning by Mr. Chas. Williams, a brother of the late Col. Williams. The editor frightened him off with a revolver shot, a friend following, and the latter to the front door and helped him to the end of the platform with the toe of his boot. Moral—think twice before you attack an editor.

A curious old story comes from Nova Scotia. A Miss McCarthy, a teacher in Dartmouth, was a passenger in the steamer Edgar Stuart, wrecked near Lockport two weeks ago. The young lady lost all her effects. About five days after a coffin was caught off St. Margaret's Bay, two hundred or more miles from Lockport, and on being opened a page of letters was found belonging to Miss McCarthy.

IT WILL be remembered that during the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ontario held at Deseronto last month, Mr. W. G. Egar, of this town, extended most hospitable to the visitors. These appear to have been much appreciated as many of the members of the Council are indebted to him for the following:—Moved by Mr. L. W. Yeomans of Belleville, seconded by Mr. J. E. Kennedy, of Colborne, and resolved, "That the thanks of the Council be due to Mr. W. G. Egar for offered hospitality to members of the college and their ladies on the occasion of their visit to Deseronto."

MR. GEORGE NIXON, of Seeger Bros., loaned his horse to two young men to drive to the Roman Catholic picnic at Napane. They tied the animal to a tree in the grove behind the hotel where for it in the evening found it was gone. Mr. Nixon spent several days looking for it, and on Saturday was unable to find it at the Briscoe house where it was under the influence of liquor had been with strict orders that it should be carefully attended to. It is said that this is the first time the same person has acted in a similar manner.

IT IS quite obvious to the eyes of the most casual observer that the business establishment of Deseronto is becoming centralized instead of being scattered over all parts of the town as at present. If the shops were confined to some one portion of the town it would be found advantageous to both business men and customers and each would enjoy a greater share of the trade than at present. What is now wanted is the erection by local capitalists of five or six commodious shops on Main-st. Even at present the investment would pay but with the establishment of a market the increase would be a necessity.

THE young men of the town request THE TRIBUNE to use its influence on the Council in order to induce that august body to set aside all rules of procedure to be used in the future for cricket, baseball, football, and other many games. Such a property is really a great boon to the community and should be pursued now before the place grows much larger. If on any people are to be preserved from loafing, lounging, and a host of every other evil, it must be by the use of them for exercise and healthy amusement. There is a general movement on the part of the people throughout Canada to provide parks for recreation and for athletic sports.

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Mr. Evans' startling announcement in this week's issue will raise more than one ordinary ripple of excitement.

A newspaper is in circulation requesting the people to call a public meeting to discuss the market question.

There was a heated discussion on Wednesday evening at the Hotel de la Paix, resulting in an effusion of clank.

The crowd at the roller rink continue to increase. Good order is maintained and there is much amusement.

The "Quiet" carries an excursion from Belleville to Deseronto on Tuesday. Returning she leaves for Belleville at 6:30.

The "Schr. Gazette" sprang a leak on Wednesday night. The cargo was discharged and Capt. Cornelius and the first mate mending the pumps repairs were effected.

The Central Office staff were photographed yesterday by an amateur artist of repute. Already he has a brisk demand for copies from the young men's best girls who intend sitting there at parlor socials during the winter.

MR. JAMES WHITTON, of the machine shop, is manufacturing the knives for the Patent Lathing machine invented by Mr. A. Hopkins, of Kingston. This machine will be on exhibition at the Midland Fair in Kingston.

COMMISSIONER STUART has at last repaired the board walk on St. George street, near the shops. The sidewalks and gutters and holes were getting painfully common on Dundas and other streets. Worst of all the sidewalks were getting in a few days.

MR. DALTON has returned home with a full stock of millinery, combining all the latest styles. She has a few days in the winter. She has spared no trouble in selecting such goods as her experience has directed her to procure for the benefit of the public, and feels confident of her ability to give entire satisfaction to patrons. She is now busy preparing for the fall opening and will display these goods in a few days.

Now that there is a disposition on the part of all classes of the community to check the demoralizing credit system, which, more than anything else, is ruining the country, we may soon see things get down to a hard cash basis. Remember, it will be the advantage of every person in Deseronto if each one will pay his bills. By paying a little thrift and foresight and by the exercise of a little self-denial, every man could put his earnings in his pocket instead of the close of the week instead of having them all spent by running accounts at the stores.

The women folk especially can assist in this great moral movement as they are generally the financiers in the household economy. The friendly societies have done much to inculcate lessons of thrift. The church and other agencies, on accepting the principle, have hitherto been remiss in the discharge of this important duty. Teachers in all our institutions of learning should give invaluable aid in this matter. Sir Samuel Smith's "Thrift" should be a text book in all our schools, most certainly in the normal and model schools of the country.

AT THE late meeting in Ottawa Mr. John Hoppes, of Deseronto, had the honor of being elected to the office of High Commissioner of the Empire, and the local Foresters of Ontario, Mr. Hoppes expressed himself as having greatly enjoyed the proceedings of the convention, the local Foresters having been unwearied in their efforts to make the visitors welcome and their stay agreeable. The various reports show that the order is enjoying a period of wonderful prosperity, many new lodges having been now 100 courts in the Dominion and the Foresters of Ontario are now 100 courts in the Dominion and the Foresters of Ontario are now 100 courts in the Dominion.

On Thursday morning, Mr. James Stokes, Storn Signal officer for this port, received orders to hoist No. 3, as a warning of an approaching storm from the eastward. The storm clouds were put in an appearance in the afternoon and continued all night and during Wednesday there was a heavy rain-fall, inches having fallen. Although a passing shower, it was a long time for people to understand their significance. On Lake Erie and Ontario, No. 1, a cone with light green, indicates that a moderate gale is expected; No. 2, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 3, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 4, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 5, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 6, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 7, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 8, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 9, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 10, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 11, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 12, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 13, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 14, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 15, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 16, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 17, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 18, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 19, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; No. 20, a cone with light heavy gale is expected; 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The Tribune

VOL. III.

DESERONTO, ONT. FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1885.

NO. 1

THE TRIBUNE.

Published every Friday Morning.

THE DESERONTO NEWS CO.

(LIMITED)

Published for the Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy, \$1.00 per year.

5 cents per month strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

CLASS. 1 Year. 3 Months. 1 Month.

Column. \$20.00. \$10.00. \$5.00.

Half Column. \$10.00. \$5.00. \$2.50.

Quarter Column. \$5.00. \$2.50. \$1.25.

One Inch. \$2.50. \$1.25. \$0.60.

Business Cards, (each one line).

Wanted, Lost, Found, Strictly 25 cts. each.

insertion, or on a contract at the rate of 75 cents.

per month.

Carriage advertisements 5 cents per line first insertion.

Each subsequent insertion 25 cents.

Communications should be addressed to

THE DESERONTO NEWS CO. (LIMITED).

Deseronto, Ont.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

T. G. PIER, ISSUING OFFICE.

Deseronto, Ont.

COAL.

FOR HOUSE USE OR BLANKET SHOPS, AT

lowest market rates. Write for prices.

RATHBUN CO.

SALT.

WATER LIME, PORTLAND CEMENT, AND

Plaster Paris for sale. Write for prices.

ONE GROSS FOR THE TRADE.

RATHBUN CO.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL.

JOHNSON & O'NEILL.

This house has been built and refitted

throughout. Charges moderate.

NOTICE.

INSURANCE ON FAIRLY LARGE PROPERTY

at low rates in Scotland. Write for particulars.

Royal Insurance Co. of Scotland.

Agents, Deseronto, Ont.

O'CONNOR.

THIS HOTEL IS FULLY FURNISHED

throughout. Large and comfortable

rooms. Accommodation for travellers.

at the corner of Main and Front streets.

Supplied with all the latest improvements.

Charges moderate. Write for particulars.

Telephone communication.

QUEEN'S.

OPPOSITE HALL, ONT.

BEHAVIOUR. First-class building with

every facility. Street car every 15

minutes. Street car every 15

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TO OSWEGO.

The commodious twin

screw steamer

"RESOLUTE"

In now running between DESERONTO and

OSWEGO BI-WEEKLY, leaving Deseronto

after arrival of Ste. Quatre from Belle

vile.

Fare, \$3.00 including Stateroom,

MEALS EXTRA.

For further particulars apply at Railway

office or Dock.

CHANGE OF TIME.

BAY OF QUINTE

STEAMBOAT ROUTE.

(Established 1818.)

Daily Line to Picton and Kingston,

and Belleville.

Fast, Elegantly Equipped

Steamer.

"HERO."

(O. H. NICHOLSON, Master.)

Leaves Belleville on Monday, Wednesday

and Friday, at 6.00 A.M. sharp; Deseronto,

at 7.30 A.M.; Picton, at 9.00 A.M.; Kingston,

at 11.00 A.M. On Tuesday and Thursday at

4.00 A.M.; Deseronto, at 5.30 A.M.; and Picton

at 5.30 A.M.

Saturday leaves Deseronto at 4.45 A.M.;

Picton at 6.00 A.M. arriving in Kingston

at 11.00 A.M. On Tuesday and Thursday at

4.00 A.M.; Deseronto, at 5.30 A.M.; and Picton

at 5.30 A.M.

Returning leaves Kingston at 3.30 P.M.;

Picton at 4.30 P.M.; Deseronto at 5.30 P.M.,

and Belleville, at 6.30 P.M., (Friday excepted).

Connects at Kingston with G.T.R. and

Cape Vincent, Royal Mail and Rideau Canal

Steamers, and on Tuesday, Thursday and

Saturday with K. & P. Ry. to all points on

C. P. R.

Travellers will find this Steamer always

reliable, with more Comfort and a better

Meal for less Money than any other line.

The lowest Freight Rates quoted and

satisfaction guaranteed.

The "Hero's" Saloon and Stateroom

accommodation is unsurpassed.

Full information given by applying to the

Captain on board, or to

THE RATHBUN CO.

Agents.

Deseronto, May 8th, 1885.

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IN SEPTEMBER.

(St. Nicholas.)

Mornings frosty grow, and cold;

Brown the grass on hill and wood;

Crows are cawing sharp and clear

Where the rustling corn grows near

Mustering flocks of blackbirds call;

Here and there a few leaves fall.

In the meadows larks sing sweet,

Chirps the cricket at our feet

In September.

Noons are sunny, warm and still;

A golden haze o'hangs the hill

Amber sunshine's on the floor!

Just within the open door

Still the crickets call and creek—

Never found, though long we seek—

Off comes faint report of gun;

Blues lingers in the sun—

In September.

Evenings chilly are, and damp;

Early lighted is the lamp

Fire burns and kettle sings;

Smoke ascends in blue rings

On the rug the children lie;

In the west the soft lights die

From the elms a robin's song

Rings out sweetly, lingers long

In September.

A severe blow had been struck at the Hu-

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was sent to labor among the Mohawks in the

vicinity of New York. They received this

gentleman very kindly, but declined to

accept his offer to embrace Christianity until

they should consult with other tribes of the

confederacy. He became impatient and dis-

couraged by their repeated delays; after wait-

ing nearly a year he embarked for England,

but on his voyage was lost.

Shortly after four Chiefs of the Iroquois

went to England and requested that mis-

sionaries might be sent to instruct their

people. Queen Anne with the view of pro-

moting this desirable object ordered a fort

to be erected for them, a chapel for Divine

worship and a mission-house. She also

sent them a massive silver communion service

EARLY HISTORICAL RECORDS.

We do not sufficiently appreciate the fact

that we are making history, that the facts

of the present time will be regarded with as

much interest by coming generations as the

past is to us now. Particularly in this in-

stance in the history of the formation of new

communities. After they have expanded

into the large city, anything pertaining to

life, the personal history of the characters

who contributed to its formation; all these

things as time moves on are of increased

value.

The growing custom of observing cen-

tennial anniversaries of cities has awakened

the public mind to the importance of the

subject of preserving early incidents of

primitive settlements, so far as could be

gained, and a knowledge of their founders,

but in most instances in our older towns

this information is very meagre. News-

papers did not in the early period of the

history of the country exist to any great ex-

tent, and then only in large towns; and the

events of the little insignificant settlements

possessed no real interest beyond their own

THE FLIGHT OF A SOUL.

A MAN who thinks he knows the secret of Nature's mysteries who has made a most remarkable discovery was recently developed in Lincoln, Neb. It is of such an astounding nature that the correspondent hesitates to give the circumstances to the public, on account of being barred at present from giving names, although there is no good reason why it should not be done. However, the gentleman who has made the discovery requests it. This disclosure consists in proving beyond the possibility of a doubt by scientific means the existence of the human soul, laying bare the greatest secret of nature, and proving the doctrine of eternal life, "that the soul of man doth live," the disclosures and proofs of which will shortly startle and astonish the entire world.

For the sake of convenience the gentleman allowed to be called Mr. Holland, a man of small stature, a mild eye, and thoughtful countenance; a devout Christian, possessing a peculiar belief that the soul of man is a counterpart of the body itself, and in this theory of the dual man he sought the key of life and death. He reasoned that, within this body of bone and sinew was yet another body existing in vapory form which death alone should free, and that by a simple microscope device the dull sight of human eyes might penetrate the minutest particles of the air we breathe, and see the soul take form and flight to the boundaries of another world.

His attention was first attracted to this, he says, by a man lying upon a sofa suffering with a pain in his foot, and yet there was no foot there to suffer, the leg having been amputated nearly to the hip. "For years," says Mr. Holland, "this incident ran through my mind, until at last I resolved upon an experiment. I procured the most powerful lenses I could find, and completed an invention of my own, and when I had my light arranged perfectly, so I could examine the minutest of the air, I called upon a friend who had lost his arm, and explained that I wanted him to put his imaginary hand where I directed. He laughingly accompanied me to my rooms and did as I desired. The moment I adjusted the glass a world of revelation broke upon me. The dual hand lay beneath my glass! I asked him to make letters with his imaginary finger. He did so, and to his wonder and astonishment I spelled out the sentences he wrote. That was conclusive evidence to me," continued Mr. Holland, "and you know the rest."

The second experiment was one of the greatest difficulty—that of watching the soul itself take flight. The friends of dying men would not allow experiments, and, indeed, it would have been a delicate matter to ask it. Hospitals afforded opportunities but physicians and attendants had no faith in the experiments of the quiet gentleman, whom they had no doubt, allied to a "crank" so for nearly a year he was waiting and watching for a man ready to die.

The opportunity came at last; a consumptive wanderer from the East sought relief in the Western air. He fell penniless, and was about to be taken by the authorities to the county poorhouse, when Mr. Holland interposed and had him removed to his own home, to nurse and watch him die. Through many long hours of the night Mr. Holland sat by the bedside of his charge, feeling the spark of life left it should go out in the night, when all efforts at the experiment would be lost, and leaving orders by which his wife to recall him the moment the patient seemed to be sinking.

The fatal moment came about 10 o'clock the other morning. Stretched upon a low bedstead, with the death rattle sounding in his throat, lay a young man of, perhaps, twenty-three years of age. Mr. Holland quietly motioned the correspondent to a seat, and continued watching the features of the dying man with silent interest. Presently he arose and adjusted the curtains of the window so that a flood of light fell across the dying man. He wheeled from a corner of the room what looked like a photographer's camera, arranged the lenses to a focus and then produced a large lens of some twelve inches in diameter and placed it in grooves made to fit behind the apparatus. The black part was then covered with a black cloth so as to obscure the light, and from time to time, as the breathing of the man grew heavier, Mr. Holland made inspections of the instrument.

At precisely 11½ o'clock a sudden tremor passed through the body, and he ceased to breathe. The light rose from the bedstead, and said in a whisper:

"Now is the time!"

Together Mr. Holland and the correspondent passed their heads under the blackcloth and bent their eyes intently upon the glass. Particles of dust in the air were magnified several thousand times, and for a time their motion kept a perfect dizziness upon the eyes.

Then as the vapor gathered into clouds, to an object appeared to be forming a foot above the bed. Particulate seemed to seek particles, as by some molecular attraction, until an object was clearly distinguishable. It seemed the vapory form of a man rapidly assuming a more perfect shape, pure and colorless as the moonlight on a crystal. There was a moment of awful stillness, and a fainting came over me which I cannot describe. We bent our eyes intently upon the glass until, particle by particle, the shapely form

of a man had formed and lay floating a foot above, moored to the body by a slender cord of its own formation. The face took the shape of the dead man, but was beautiful in expression. The eyes were closed, and the now-formed being seemed as if it were a sleep.

Presently the cord that held it to the clay parted, and a gentle tremor passed through the beautiful form—beautiful indeed, for every limb was of the most perfect mould, such as earth has never beheld. The eyes of the spirit opened, and a ray of intelligence and of unspeakable joy passed over its face. It arose to a standing position, and cast one sorrowful look at the human flesh that lay so still.

I stepped from behind the darkened apparatus, and looked toward the spot where I knew the form was standing, but I beheld nothing. The earth reeled beneath me; I cried aloud, and fell fainting to the floor. When I again became conscious Mr. Holland was bending over me: his face was of an ashen paleness.

"I mistook your strength," he said; "perhaps I should not have called you here. We have seen natural causes and effects. Death is but the beginning of life. Be careful, though, to whom you tell the story of this day: the world is incredulous, and to that it mainly due its ignorance."

Gold-Digging.

The more treacherous of chances enters in to the acquisition of money, the greater is the harm it does the man who gains it. This probably is the reason why gold-digging seldom elevates, either morally or materially, those who follow it. It demands of the digger enterprise, perseverance, toil, and indifference to hardship, qualities the exercise of which should make a man of him. Yet, the "lick" associated with the business seems fatal to many virtues and permanent prosperity.

The digger may tell for weeks without "raising the color," and all the time he sees his neighbor of the next "claim" washing out an ounce of gold to the pan. The view is not likely to eradicate his natural envy or covetousness. On the other hand he may, by a few days of "prospecting," wandering over the barren hills, with a donkey for a companion and a burden-bearer, stumble upon a fortune. In most cases the "find" tempts the finder to add another to the thousands of illustrations of the fact that which is gained without labor is spent without thought.

A gentleman of large experience in the Australian gold fields says that almost the only instance he ever knew where an uneducated man did not receive more harm than good from finding gold was the following:

A man who had been a few months in the colony, and had supported himself by digging in a garden, went up to the "diggings." He knew nothing of mining, and could hardly tell quartz from common rock. Within two weeks he stumbled upon a nugget of pure gold, weighing seventy ounces. That very day he started back to the coast, as if in a hurry to get away from the mining district. On reaching a seaport, he engaged passage for England on the first boat, and went home to enjoy the profits of his brief mining expedition.

As an offset to this rare case, the gentleman mentions several cases in which men were ruined by their suddenly-acquired wealth. Four sober, industrious men worked a claim in partnership. They struck gold, and in a few weeks took out one hundred thousand dollars apiece. But in two years three out of the four died drunkards, and the fourth lost every penny of his fortune by prospecting for gold and buying unprofitable claims.

A blacksmith dabbled in mining, and got into debt. One day he struck gold. He worked on, and was soon in the receipt of twenty-five hundred dollars a day. His claim continued to "pay" the better and better, until no one, not even himself, knew how much he was worth. Then he had the staff in him out of which a noble character might have been formed. He taught himself to read and write, and for a season went on finding himself to become a good citizen, and a safe man of business.

But madness was in his blood. He took to wild speculation in gold mines, set up a racing stud, "balled" and "beared" the wheat market, and went into everything which admitted of gambling. The nervous strain tempted him to brace himself with stimulants. He became a drunkard, and in a few years was gazetted as a bankrupt.

\$40,000 Ransom Paid.

Two ladies belonging to families of rank in Metzera, Spain, were some time ago abducted by brigands from a pirata mountain. The abductors demanded a ransom of \$20,000 for the return of each captive. The families of the women have just paid to agents of the brigands the \$40,000 demanded and the ladies have been safely restored to their homes. They say they were well and honorably treated by their captors, and made as comfortable as the circumstances of the robbers would permit.

Lovers and burglars have some things in common. They both laugh at locksmen, and they both have a good deal of cupidity about them.

For truly deep feeling let me call your attention to a negro waiter who has to stand by while the hotel guest whom he is serving eats watermelon.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

On the British ship Colossus, belonging to the navy, electric hand lamps are in use. They have no external connections, but act by induction.

Glacial periods, says James Croll, maintain that the polar ice sheets were more marked than the glacial periods, and that they could not exist in both hemispheres at the same time.

There is an exhibition in Hamburg the skeleton of a blue whale, mounted in its natural position. It is seventy-five feet long, and this species is the largest mammal on earth.

Seismograph's palsy or writer's cramp, which telegraphists are also subject to, and which has been regarded as without remedy, it is said can be cured by a system of massage and gymnastics.

A congress of scientific societies is to be held at Sarbonne. Among the subjects to be discussed is the utility of magnetic and electric observations with regard to weather prediction.

Victor Kovy has completed the smallest working revolver ever made. It is 1-1/2 inches long, weighs less than half an ounce, and carries well enough to break a pane of glass 4-1/2 feet away.

Grease may be removed from marble by a paste made of whiting and borax, and whiting and chloride of lime, spread upon marble and left to dry in the sun, will remove stains if not too deep.

Prof Moesley discovers that the shells of the chitonides are endowed with eyes, and in some of them 11,000 eyes have been counted. New eyes are formed at the edge of the shells as they grow.

A new sensitized photographic paper has been recently produced. The color of the photograph, when developed, is a warm red, shading into purple. The plate can readily be developed by gallic.

To destroy ant colonies, crude carbolic acid, diluted with water, is recommended. Add one pound of the acid to two quarts of water and pour a half-pint or so into a hole made in the mound with a stick.

A four-footed bird is found on the island of Marago, at the mouth of the Amazon. In due time one pair of legs are changed into wings, a transformation as singular as that which takes place in the young of the frog.

A committee, of which M. Pasteur was one, reports that the best disinfectant for rooms where there has been contagious disease is sulphurous gas, but bluish oxide of carbon should be burned instead of sulphur to produce it.

An accident in a Melbourne foundry has led to the discovery that plunging iron castings into a mixture of treacle and water softens the metal to such a degree that it can be punched, bored and tapped as readily as wrought iron.

An Effingham (Ill.) druggist lately exhibited at that place a night blooming cereus, having ten blossoms and six other buds nearly fully formed, a most remarkable production of blossoms and buds on a single plant of this magnificent species of cactus.

The interior heat of the earth is being investigated by the German Government. A shaft sunk at Schladebach has penetrated about 4,568 feet underground, believed to be the greatest depth yet reached by boring. At this point the earth's temperature is 120 deg. Fahrenheit.

A Swedish engineer has succeeded in producing a new explosive, which he calls remite. It is claimed that no elaborate machinery is required in the manufacture of this explosive, that it will not freeze, and can not be exploded except by ignition. Experiments have been made with the new explosive for blasting, and it has also been tried in shells, the results, it is said, in both cases having been entirely satisfactory.

Olmetad's varnish has been melting two ounces resin in one pound of fresh sweetlard, melting the resin first and then adding the lard and mixing thoroughly. This is applied to the metal, which should be warm, if possible, and perfectly cleaned; it is afterward rubbed off. This has been well proved and tested for many years, and it is particularly well suited for plained and Russia iron surfaces, which a slight rust is apt to injure very seriously.

The Cunning Apaches.

The Apaches are the most subtle Indians on the American Continent. Time and again have they outwitted the veteran campaigners sent against them; and the skillful scouts, who have won their spurs elsewhere have been completely unhorsed by these fearless knights of the plains.

Some years since, when a lieutenant of cavalry, I commanded the escort of a cattle-train on its way through the eastern portion of Arizona from New Mexico. We were in the Apache country, and consequently were without any excuse for being taken off our guard. When I said that we rode over a perfectly dry and level prairie, with only the blue line of the Zuni Mountains visible against the distant horizon, it will be supposed that the last danger we had to fear was from the red men. All our company were old Indian fighters; but while we were passing across the parched plain, with the cattle-trail a half-mile to the rear, and with ourselves on the alert, we were utterly out-

witted, and our friends disastrously ambushed.

We rode within a hundred yards of a large force of dismounted Indians without once suspecting the astonishing fact. Some time later, when we were startled by sudden firing behind us, we looked back and saw our friends engaged in a fierce fight with a party of Apaches. Where the stealthy assassins came from passed conjecture. The country, for miles in every direction, as I have said, was a blasted plain. A jack rabbit would have been detected, as he jasked like a ray of light across the yellow surface, and yet more than a score of warriors had hidden themselves from our sight when scarcely a stone's throw away.

We dashed back to the endangered horsemen, but before we could reach them several of them were badly wounded, and the cattle were scurrying southward in a cloud of dust. We kept up a running fight for several miles, but the valiant number of whom had secured horses, got away without losing a stolen animal, or leaving a wounded warrior behind.

The Apaches, as we afterward learned, knowing the route we were to take, stretched themselves on the ground along the trail. Their scant clothing and their bodies were the color of the earth upon which they lay motionless. The dry, stunted grass was gathered about their heads and shoulders with such deftness that, as I have shown, we rode by the party without the slightest suspicion of danger.

Casing a Hippopotamus.

An angry hippopotamus resembles Solomon's "fool," who could not restrain his wrath, but rushed at its object without the least thought as to the consequences to himself. The knowledge of this peculiarity of the foolish hippopotamus once enabled the superintendent of the London Zoological Gardens to capture one which had escaped from his den.

Early one morning, before the gardens were opened, a keeper rushed into the superintendent's house, exclaiming, "Obash is out!" Mr. Bartlett, the superintendent, ran out, and sure enough, the huge "hippo" was coming down the long walk, his vast mouth curled into a ghastly smile, as if he meant mischief.

The cunning brute had managed to push back the door of his den, which the keeper had not fastened as he should have done. The man was called, and tried to coax the animal with sweet hay. The brute snatched the hay, but showed no sign of going back to his den.

Mr. Bartlett then thought of the right thing to do. There was a certain keeper named Scott, whom Obash hated, and ran, at whenever he came in sight.

"Scott," said Bartlett, putting a bank-note in his hand, "throw open the paddock gate, show yourself to Obash at the end of the path, and run for the gate."

The man looked at the note, and then through the trees at the dangerous beast. The bank-note conquered his fear. Going into the middle of the path, he shouted defiantly, "Obash! Obash!"

The animal, recognizing the voice of his enemy, roared vigorously, and wheeling his carcass around dashed after the keeper. Scott, running for his life, with the angry hippo at his heels, rushed through the gate into the paddock, and over the palings, Obash close to his coat-tails. The gate was hastily closed, and Obash was again a prisoner.

Mr. Bartlett and the keepers were delighted, but it was a good wind that blew one away ill. Just then a cat drove up, and out jumped a reporter, note book in hand.

"I hear the hippopotamus is loose!" he exclaimed.

"Oh dear no!" innocently answered Mr. Bartlett. "He is safe in his pen; come and see."

They Have no Excuse.

As far as the Carolines are concerned, there is not the slightest excuse to justify their annexation by Germany or any other Power. They were discovered by Spain, and for 200 years have indisputably been regarded as the possessions of his Catholic Majesty.

No other nation has at any time put in a claim for the islands, and though Spain has not occupied the whole of them, she has established a mission on Yap, in the central group, and has invariably, when suited her purpose, exercised all the attributes of sovereignty over the natives. Indeed, following her usual drastic ideas of colonization, she has at different times demanded some of the islands of inhabitants in order to concentrate her trade at the Ladrones and Philippines. But this was merely for her own convenience. The right of ownership has never been surrendered, and if Spain has not formally "occupied" the Carolines, it is simply because Spain has of late years ceased to be a colonizing Power, and because it is no easy matter to "occupy" more than six hundred islands extending over more than two thousand miles of longitude. Spain is still a naval power to be reckoned with in the Pacific, and King Alfonso is not likely to be so submissive as the Sultan of Zanzibar.

A Pennsylvania man claims to have seen a white rattlesnake. The only way we can account for the phenomenon is to suppose that he had been drinking milk punch.

The Russian Winter Palace.

The Winter Palace, although constructed by the Empress Elizabeth, was not completed until Peter II. succeeded to the throne, and the square in front of it was still covered with the shrapnel and huts of the workmen. Hoops of stone, bricks and rubbish obstructed the approaches to the palace. In order to clear the place Baron Korf, who then filled the post of chief of police at St. Petersburg, proposed to the Emperor to give permission to the poorer inhabitants to carry away these unused materials. The pleasure of the Emperor and orders were immediately given to carry it out. The Emperor witnessed from his windows the operation which was completed by the evening. The emperor on installing himself in his new palace completed the rooms looking on to the square and the corner of the Millionaire. This portion of the palace bore the name of the King of Prussia's apartments. The occupation of the palace was accompanied by no extraordinary ceremony. The rooms occupied by Peter had been decorated by the architect Tsvetkovskiy, a pupil of Bastei, and the floorings and glazings were brought from Italy. Peter's bedroom was in the extreme wing, and beside it was his library. Above the entrance door he caused a gallery to be constructed which he turned into his working cabinet and furnished at a cost of 3,500 rubles. The Empress Catherine occupied the rooms afterward known by the name of the Empress Maria Fedorovna. The day the court completed the Winter Palace (7th of April, 1762), was marked by the consecration of the place church under the name of the resurrection. Later on, in 1763, on the occasion of an ancient image of Christ being removed to the church, it was consecrated afresh by order of Catherine II. as that of the Saviour. The embellishments of the interior and the furnishing of the palace were continued under Peter and only completed by Catherine. The total outlay up to the year 1768 was estimated at 2,522,020 rubles, or about £400,000. The principal director of the works in the interior was the celebrated amateur Jean Betteky. In 1767 the annex of the palace destined to be the Hermitage was commenced, the architect Delamotte being entrusted with its execution. This building, oblong in shape, extended from the Millionaire to the Quay. Four years later a second building was erected on a plan of the architect Felton. In 1780 several fresh wings were added, and the Empress ordered the architect Gwarguanti to build a theatre which was at the instant completed by August, 1784. The same architect erected the arch connecting the Hermitage with the theatre and with the part of the palace containing the Raphael galleries. In 1786 the marble gallery (containing the hall of St. George and Throne room) was completed, and in 1788 a superb throne was placed in the former. This throne was the masterpiece of the architect Starov.

Birth-Marks.

A stranger visiting a quiet summer resort on the coast where a company of pleasant people had gathered from all parts of the country, observed among the guests a lady whose face was disfigured by a large blood-red mark on one cheek. It was so hideous that the gentleman carefully avoided her for several days, and was surprised to see her always the centre of an eager, admiring group.

"You must know Mrs.," said a friend at last. "She is the most charming woman here."

"Charming? With that horrible deformity?"

"What can you mean? Deformity? Oh, that little birth-mark! After you have known her for a day, you will forget all about it. You will see nothing but the good, beautiful soul that looks out of her eyes."

A leader of one of our great political parties, whose eloquence has obtained for him the sobriquet of the "silver-tongued" man with an accident when a child, by which every feature of his face was distorted and scarred. Yet such is the power of his intellect, and the magnetism of his manners, that no man in the country has more fervent admirers and friends among men and women.

Very few of us go into the world outwardly deformed and scarred. But every one of us brings some secret birth-mark into life, some vicious trait some passion or vulgar tendency which we have inherited from our ancestors.

"Do you know, obstinate, mean upper lip?" a well-known American actor said lately to a friend. "It came to me from my grandmother, and it has kept me busy all my life to fight against it, and that which lies behind it."

It ought to be the work of each man's life to conquer these secret birth-traits, to cultivate the goodness and beauty of soul which will put them out of sight.

In John Bunyan's wonderful allegory, throughout all time, we are told how the pilgrim carried the load of these natural weaknesses and vices until he was willing to yield wholly his own will to that of his Master. Then the burden was loosened, and rolled away.

A man has been fined \$50 for keeping a cow. The cow belonged to a neighbor.

IT APPEARS that, notwithstanding the change of administration in England, Russian diplomats have gained a victory in the matter of the Russo Afghan boundary. The Punjab oasis, for which they were striving, is now included in Russian territory and Herat is thus brought one stage nearer to Russia into whose hands it is destined ultimately to fall. There is every probability of Afghanistan being divided at an early day between England and Russia and the two countries thus relieved of the presence of that neutral zone which at present threatens to become the source of many a quarrel. The idea that Herat is the key of India, so long held by many supposed authorities on Indian affairs, is now questioned by many high officials, both civil and military. The advance of the railway systems from India and Turkestan, even if the result of military expediency, will tend to improved trade relations and preserve peace between the great empires who have done so much to civilize the rude tribes of Central Asia. Had Gladstone and De Giers been weak enough to yield to the clamor of irresponsible politicians and the storm of national passions, the progress of civilization would have been rolled back for more than fifty years.

A SPECIAL ENVOY has been sent to Constantinople by the British government for the purpose of negotiating a defensive and offensive alliance with the Sultan, whose assistance it is supposed, would be invaluable in case of war with Russia. The Sultan appears to be undecided, as Russian intrigue is also busy seeking his good will. It is said that Britain is willing to acknowledge the Sultan's suzerainty in Egypt and to permit the occupation of the country by Turkish troops. Let us hope that such a concession will not be made; it would be a pity to hand over Egypt again to the unpeppable Turk whose misgovernment has so long degraded so many fair countries of the east. England has in the past spent blood and treasure to prop up Turkish misrule, but fortunately to little or no purpose. By this course she unfortunately played into the hands of Russia who became the champion of the oppressed Christians under the Moslem rule. The Turk must leave Europe. It is asserted that his friendships are necessary if England wishes to control the passage of the Dardanelles. Better, however, to adopt the policy, determined on in the late crisis, of forcing the passage of these straits on occasions of emergency. The strong hand is the only means of commanding the Dardanelles and Suez Canal.

The conventions of Young Liberals and Temperance people have been the two events in political circles during the past week. The former were not so radical in their demands as might be expected. Old men could not have been more moderate, and it is safe to say that a Chamberlain and a Churchill would not have been contented with the half-hearted resolutions of the occasion. The Temperance people were more practical and their proceedings are destined to seriously effect the result in the next campaign. They have decided to make their influence felt by voting only for candidates pledged to prohibitional legislation. This applies to all municipal, educational and parliamentary elections. For this end unions will be formed in all municipalities. Whatever may be the views held on prohibition, there is no denying the fact that the Temperance people have adopted the correct course. A hundred temperance votes in each riding would alter the political complexion of Canada. There is now little doubt that in the presidential campaign in the United States, Mr. Cleveland's name was principally due to the two or three thousand irreconcilable temperance people of New York who refused to compromise what they considered their principles, by supporting Mr. Blaine. That gentleman made the great mistake of his canvas by slighting their cause.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Montreal man has billed the corporation for \$240 for having kept a fire alarm in his house for twelve years.

The Liberals expect to sweep Scotland. The Conservatives will only count 40 out of 72 constituencies.

The Nationalist campaign in Ireland is being vigorously prosecuted with unbounded enthusiasm. The Fenianites will carry seven-eighths of the Irish constituencies.

F. Fontles Jones, merchant of Guelph, Ont., while suffering from temporary insanity, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

It is said that Mr. Gladstone has his programme early now, and that he is engaged at present with the publication of both Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington.

Admiral Bobadilla has notified the officers and men of the Spanish navy that the Government has asked for an official report from Manila, which he is, with his dispatches, to deliver to the conduct of their brother officers at Yap.

The Canadian propeller Prussia took fire, burned and sank 14 miles off Sand Island on Saturday afternoon. The crew arrived

safely at Haylight on Monday. The Prussia belonged to Burrows and others of St. Catharines, and was valued at \$20,000.

A Chinese loan of \$500,000 has been negotiated at Paris and Berlin for the construction of a railroad from Taku to Tung Chow, twelve miles south of Peking. A Manchester firm have obtained the contract for building the road.

In the Lennox Dominion election case a motion was made yesterday at Osgood Hall, Toronto, for leave to withdraw the petition against Mr. Pruyne, Conservative member-elect, and an order was made allowing the withdrawal on payment of costs incurred by Mr. Pruyne.

A new Tichborne claimant appears, this time in California, in the person of an ex-Federal soldier. He says that on his way to Australia after he left home, he was shipwrecked on an island, from which a passing ship took him and his companions to Francisco. Thence he drifted to New York, but did not attempt to go to England, being half-unwilling, half-ashamed to go home. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted and served in both the navy and army. After the war he went to California where he now has charge of a ranch.

Two serious accidents to Barnum's circus while performing at St. Thomas. In the afternoon a burlesque rider named Nichols fell from his horse while performing in the ring and sustained serious injuries from which he died soon after. The second disaster was the death of "Jumbo," who, while being transferred from his tent to the car on the London and Port Stanley Railway track, was struck by a freight train on the Air Line which crosses at that point, and so badly injured that death ensued. The tiny elephant, which was standing alongside Jumbo, was also struck by the train and had a leg fractured.

Buy View Seed Corn, best in the market, for sale at The Big Store.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PLAIN TALK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

DEAR SIR,—For a long time I have taken THE TRIBUNE, and have watched your articles and the different communications in reference to many different subjects. You certainly do your share in the way of advocating all the different movements for the elevation of man and the promotion of Christianity, while each religious body receives its share of your free good will. I have also been pleased with your reference to the Vice and use of immoral language upon the public streets. One vice still remains among the many to be eradicated; that is gambling. Whether it is your fault that such a reference to our civilized people is a question. Whether you attend such reports or not I do not know, but at least to have kept your clear of the suspicion you might have mentioned the fact. I, a sufferer, have a right to speak and I must speak. There is such a gambling hell in your town, where night after night day after day men resort to money changes hands. It is inconsistent, Sir, for you to talk about your moral town, its character, religion and Christianity. Your ministers would rather be fighting with their members than give them the helping hand. I speak plain, may be too much so, but I feel so much on this subject, and know as many other wives and mothers do, that the fall and winter season is coming on, and that the fall and winter of life is fast obiding upon our young and old men, and that they should be begged to give up the terrible evil of gambling. Let some of our temperance people take the matter in hand. That these lines may stir up some one who is able and strong enough to battle with the evil vice is my continual prayer.

Yours sincerely,

THEYEDINGA, September 15th, 1885.

Mr. JOHN DALTON has received another large consignment of those celebrated and handsome WHITE Sewing machines, which are now much greater favorites with the public. Call and examine these machines which are placed at lowest figures.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondent has been during the past week considering the perplexing question of the credit system. It is done so, all at once, of how this village, as in every other lumbering and growing village in the country into which so many rigid enforcement of the cash system is not carried out, the merchant must lose at least thirty per cent. of what he credits out. This is a fact, and as one who has done business in this village for five or six years I can speak from personal experience. The baker has to buy his flour and must pay cash for it. He sells his bread at 10 cts. per loaf, trusts a loaf here and there each day. At the end of the month he finds his books pretty well filled. What are his books worth? I know that mine are not worth 10 cents on the dollar, and still I go on slaving and working 15 hours a day, and have done so all along of how, at this date, cannot buy a good suit of clothes. At the same time I see many of who owe me and from whom I cash, and every night, excursion or a rink, each and every night, dressed a good deal better than I can afford. I look about and find that each baker is in the same fix, and that these same people owe each of us.

In one case which is fresh in my memory we compared our accounts and we found that the party owed us each in one month four dollars, or in all sixteen dollars for bread alone. Now what about his butcher's and baker's bill? That man's wages amount to \$5.40 per week, or about \$22 per month. He does not work for 15 hours a day, but more than his wages come to, and at the end of the year is forever in debt. The merchants are the losers. Now why not try and put a stop to this? I trust this matter may be ventilated through your columns until some united action is taken and the sooner it is done the better.

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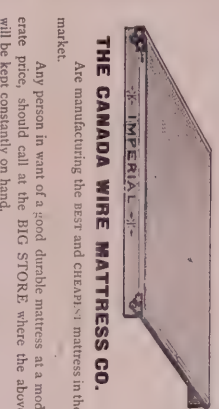
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1885. TIME TABLE. 1885.

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BAY OF QUINTE RAILWAY.

STATIONS		A.M.		P.M.		P.M.	
Deseronto leave	8:30	9:15	12:15	1:55	10:20	12:20
East End " "	.....	8:35	9:20	12:25	2:00	10:25	12:25
Deseronto Arrive	.....	8:30	9:20	12:15	1:55	10:20	12:20
TRAINS GOING NORTH.							
Deseronto leave	.....	8:30	9:15	12:15	1:55	10:20	12:20
East End " "	.....	8:35	9:20	12:25	2:00	10:25	12:25
Deseronto Arrive	.....	8:30	9:20	12:15	1:55	10:20	12:20
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.							
Deseronto leave	.....	8:30	9:15	12:15	1:55	10:20	12:20
East End " "	8:35	9:20	12:25	2:00	10:25	12:25
Deseronto Arrive	8:30	9:20	12:15	1:55	10:20	12:20

R. C. CARTER,
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BE LEVILLÉ.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The season of the coal trade is just beginning. Already the cold nights and damp days make a fair cheerful companion a considerable portion of the time. The two dealers—The Rathbun Company, and Doney and Preston, have laid in a large supply, and having an estimate on the consumption of former years they will have sufficient to meet all demands. The Rathbun Company have added to their extensive store houses until they are now able to keep all coal under cover. They are of the opinion that it injures coal even more than wood to get wet. Besides giving great care to sort out dry coal, they insist that every ton shall be carefully screened. By this means, while they lose considerable in screenings, they more than make up the loss by the satisfaction it gives to their customers and the consequent increased patronage. The retail price of the coal is less than at this time last year. \$5.50 now buys and delivers in the city a ton of chestnut coal, and \$5.75 a ton of stove coal. The price of the two kinds last year was \$6.25 per ton. Each year the coal consumers increase in number. Many farmers now bring their wood to the city and dispose of it and take home a load of coal in its place. The business of the Rathbun Company at the Belleville branch, under the careful management of Mr. P. J. Shannon, is all the time increasing. The facilities of the firm for doing good work, and their unsparingly acknowledged integrity and determination to give satisfaction to their customers, is the key note to their success.

The different schools of the city are once more in session. Morning, noon and night the streets are merry with the noise of the coming and going. The children sigh for the time when the years of manhood and womanhood will make school a thing of the past. The men and women hearing the noise of the happy voices are carried back by memory, and their is a vain wish that rises in the heart of each that time might turn backward, and live again the school days that are gone forever.

Quite a number of the Reformers have gone to Toronto to the young men's Liberal Convention now in session there. Great things are hoped for in that assemblage. One of the things hoped for is that a policy will be formulated so that hereafter the Grits will not be obliged to spend all their time in abusing Sir John, but will, after tearing him to pieces, be able to tell the country what they would do when they shall stand in his shoes. Every one admits the necessity of a great reform, but the people want to know what the new servants can and will do before they disturb the house by turning out the old ones.

C. J. Leonard, Esq., and S. O'Brien, Esq., have entered into partnership as barristers, &c., and have opened a pleasant and commodious law office on Bridge-st. Both of these young men are well known and much respected. Mr. Leonard has been in practice here for about six months and has already become favorably known as a careful, painstaking, industrious and able lawyer. Mr. O'Brien is the son of Mr. Lawrence O'Brien, of this city. Although he is only about twenty-two years of age, he has passed with credit all the examinations and has been called to the bar with honor. Their success is already assured and we prophesy for them a high place among the members of their chosen profession. They will be respected by all and honored with a liberal patronage by the people.

Uster Cloths 54 in. wide, in all the leading Shades only 75 cents per yard at The Big Store.

READ.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mr. John Walsh, of Bachelor's Walk, in, we regret to say, very ill. Mr. John Keenan has been seriously ill during the past week, but we are glad to learn that he is getting better.

Mrs. J. Horridge, of Niagara, who has been so long an invalid, is, we are glad to learn, much better.

Mrs. William Hanley has been seriously ill for some time. Her many friends will be glad to learn that she is now much better, and hopes soon to be convalescent.

Mr. John C. Hanley is for Toronto on Monday to visit the exhibition and make his purchases for fall and winter.

Owing to the spread of small-pox in Montreal and other places, the exhibition offered in the Catholic Church, by direction of His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston.

Miss Youmans, of Prince Edward County, has been engaged as teacher by the Trustees of the school. The school has not been in operation since the first last December. The new schoolhouse was opened on Monday.

Thomas Dillon, Esq., has been visiting his friends in Marysville and Richmond.

Mrs. Coleman who lately taught at Marysville has left for Hamilton, and intends shortly to go to Buffalo.

The weather has been very unfavorable for farming operations during the last two weeks. We had very heavy and continuous rains last week, and again on Sunday and Tuesday. A great deal of grain was cut in the fields, especially oats and peas. In fact for several days it was impossible to do anything. This has delayed the harvest considerably in a season that was very late. Threshing has also been delayed by the wet weather.

Mrs. Shea, of Oswego, N.Y., who has been visiting her relatives and friends in this section has returned home.

Mr. Thomas Cowan the other day dug a well six feet deep and six feet wide and stored it up in grain. He struck a never failing supply of water.

Miss Bowen, of Deseronto, has been visiting at Mr. Farrington's.

Miss Hayes, of Marysville, is on a visit at Mr. Lally's.

The last three months of this season's cheese in the Naphin and Albert factories have been sold at 5, 6 and 10 cents. Mr. Corrigan has made very good sales all season considering the very unsatisfactory conditions of the cheese market, but from his long experience and his very successful management of the financial affairs of our factories, he has been able to sell advantageously during what may be termed a remarkably abnormal condition of the cheese market.

Examine the new Equinox or Bison Cloth at the Big Store only 25 cents per yard.

MELROSE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The diphtheria which has been prevalent in these parts is thought to have run its course. It is said to have been diphtheria of the worst type. It only proved fatal in two cases, Miss Minnie Daigley, aged fifteen, and a small child, the daughter of Mr. Roy being the only victim. As the danger from the disease is thought to be passed the school is again open.

Mr. Wellington Tripp has got his new threshing and has begun work; people all speak very highly of the work done by the machine. The traction engine as it goes steaming along the road attracts almost as much attention as a "Jumbo" would.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, one of the "heroes" of Batocle, delivered a lecture in the town hall on Wednesday evening. He gave an account of the hardships endured in getting to the front and a good description of a zebra, and as he was one of the guards selected for conducting Riel to Regina, he could give a pretty good account of the rebel leader.

The outside work on the new Presbyterian Church is nearly completed, and as it is a fine structure and stands in a very sightly place it presents a very fine appearance.

DISTRICT.

Cochill mines employ about 70 men. A colored lady is holding revival services at Glenvale.

Alexander Hennessey, of Maynooth, was fined for assaulting Mrs. John Karley.

The connection of Howe Island to the main land by a bridge is now agitated. The Oldfellow's Band, of Brockville, have received new instruments at a cost of \$1,000.

Dr. Henry Skinner of Kingston died on Monday.

The K. & P. Ry. Co. will erect a \$15,000 station at Kingston.

A church and fifty houses are at present in course of erection at Smith's Falls.

One hundred hands are employed at the Prince Edward Canning Factory at Picton.

Mr. J. Smith, of Kingston, has in store 117,000 lbs. of wool.

The Picton canning factory have been importing tomatoes from Montreal.

Portsmouth's taxation is 18 mills on the dollar.

Trenton has resuscitated its cricket club. People everywhere are going back to the noble old game.

The editor of the Colborne "Express" has been appointed a life member of the Ladies Aid Society of Trinity Church of that place.

A mica mine has been opened on the farm of Peter Macnab near Tweed. It will be operated by a company.

George Finkle, of Trenton, is charged with fraudulently converting \$1,868 of the estate of the late Geo. Lacey to his own use.

The "Intelligencer" advocates water-works, a comprehensive system of drainage and a park for Belleville in order to attract visitors.

Inspector Granger, by order of the Government, is taking active steps to suppress the sale of liquor in Trenton on Sundays.

Mr. David Nichol, of Cataract, has been awarded the first prize of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario for an essay on "The Apple."

Trenton has seventy-two lady voters.

A lodge of Oldfellows is to be formed at Campbellford.

Frank Williams, of Stirling, had his jaw broken by a runaway horse.

W. H. Carey, of Brighton, had his hand severely lacerated by a circular saw.

Madoc's free fair was a fizzle as was also its civic holiday. Try again.

Trenton expects to have a population of 10,000 in a few years. That altogether depends on the pluck of its people.

Mr. Moses Hudgins, of Richmond, had a valuable horse and buggy stolen from the vicinity of the camp ground, near Enterprize.

Judge Wilkinson held court at Bath on Sept. 14th for the purpose of hearing and determining the appeals against the voters' list of 1883.

A man who has been running a threshing through the township of Hallowell says the barley and wheat crops in that township are poor. He says he threshed straw enough for 1,800 bushels and got only 500 bushels.

The Brigade Camp, has assembled at Kingston, and the streets of the Limestone City are gay with flatfoot soldiery.

Mr. B. H. Sweet, County Constable of Bancroft, was recently chased by wolves in the neighborhood of Egna's Creek on the Hastings road.

The barn of S. S. Baker on the front road near Kingston was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Spontaneous combustion was the cause.

Mary Ann Ward had a farmer named Kingston, who lives near Napane, indicted by the Grand Jury. He had put her out of a livery field and using force in doing so even to kicking her. The Jury awarded her \$100 damages. Served him right.

BIRTHS.

WALSH.—At Bachelors Walk, Read, on the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. James Walsh, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARMAN—TAYLOR.—On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Thorp Carman, of Green Point, to Amelia, only daughter, of Mr. Daniel Taylor, 3rd con. Tyndings.

DEATHS.

HART.—At Deseronto on the 11th inst., Edward youngest son of Mr. Patrick Hart, aged 18 years and 3 months. Deeply and deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends.

VADER.—At Deseronto, on the 14th inst., Sophronia Beatrice, infant daughter of Charles A. and Elizabeth Ann Vader, aged three days.

ARCHER.—At Deseronto, on the 15th inst., Frank, son of Mr. Joseph Archer, aged 5 years and 22 days.

General Ticket Agency.

Tickets may be had at the RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE to all points

in Canada and the United States,

by rail or by water; by all routes.

TICKETS TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

ARE YOU SENDING FOR YOUR FRIENDS? You can get pre-paid passage Tickets from any place in Europe direct to Deseronto, from

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THE BIG STORE.

Our sales during the Summer Season have been very satisfactory, showing a marked increase over the corresponding period of 1884.

The balance of our Summer Stock will be sold at

REDUCED PRICES!

Although we imported largely last Spring we have found it necessary to send REPEATED ORDERS, a shipment of which has just arrived, and is now ready for inspection, which we cordially invite

In All Wool Cashmeres we are showing a very desirable line; competent judges told us that the Cashmeres which we imported last Spring was the best Goods at the price that they saw in the market. We can now offer

STILL BETTER VALUE!

We would direct special attention to our Black, Brown and Ruby French Merinos and Nuns' Veiling.

THE STAPLE DEPARTMENT is replete comprising full lines of GREY COTTONS, DRILLS, SHIRTINGS, BLEACHED COTTONS, DUCKS, SHEETINGS, HOLLANDS, COTTON TWEEDS, TICKINGS, and many SPECIAL LINES.

The Tailoring Department.

The steady increasing trade in this Department, and the many expressions of satisfaction from our customers, convince us that we have been successful in our efforts to furnish our Patrons with reliable Clothing at the lowest possible prices. Our stock is now fully assorted, no Shoddy Goods kept on the premises, the best of Trimmings are used, and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our Stock in this Department is kept well assorted, and our

PRICES ARE LOW!

IN THE GROCERY AND PROVISION DEPARTMENT, we keep everything new and desirable that the Home and Foreign Markets afford, and as we handle more Goods in this Department than is sold in any other store in Central Canada, we can give our Customers better value for their money than elsewhere.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, WATER LUGS, PORTLAND CEMENT.

SAVE YOUR MONEY BY TRADING AT THE BIG STORE, Main Street, Deseronto.

A. A. RICHARDSON,

MANAGER

VARIOUS TOPICS.

Mr. Oscar Wilde has two babies to look after now—the new boy infant and the one she married.

Color blindness might be a blessing in case a bad artist is obliged to look constantly at his own pictures.

In spite of his great age, Mr. George Bancroft still rides horseback with great gusto. His horse is jet black, and when the venerable historian is on it the two are the observed of all observers.

To a great many people this item will be devoid of interest; to a few otherwise: A German chemist examined some silver coins under a microscope. He found on them "minute bits of textile fabric, globules of animal matter, unicellular algae, and, worst of all, bacteria in active motion, and bacilli in great numbers. Fifty hure!

The new ship canal across the Isthmus of Corinth is said to be progressing satisfactorily. It will be, when finished, about four miles long; the entrance will be some 325 feet wide, diminished to 72 feet, and the depth will be 26 feet. The highest point of the high land through which the channel must be cut is 205 feet.

Smokers need a crumb of comfort in these days, so the following is reproduced:—A lady one evening calling on Guizot, the historian of France, found him absorbed in his pipe. In astonishment she exclaimed, "What! you smoke and yet have arrived at so great an age?" "Ah, madame," replied the venerable statesman, "if I had not smoked, I should have been dead ten years ago."

The friendship formed by Emerson and Carlyle at Craigenputtock lasted during their lives. There is an unpublished legend to the effect that on the one evening passed at Craigenputtock by Emerson, in 1853, Carlyle gave him a pipe, and taking one himself, the two sat silent till midnight, and then parted, shaking hands, with congratulations on the profitable and pleasant evening they had enjoyed.

The steel armour-plated turret ship and ram Conqueror, has been completed for active service, and will form a valuable acquisition to the ironclad fleet of the British navy. The Conqueror carries two 43 ton guns, four 6 in. guns, 6 air-propelled shell guns, and nearly a dozen machine guns, besides torpedoes. The Conqueror has tested her armament at Sheerness with satisfactory results, the two 43 ton guns being fired simultaneously with scarcely any vibration in the turret.

The Prince of Wales will sail in a few days on a yachting trip to Drontheim where he will visit the famous cathedral at that place, which despite the ravages of time and early barbarism, is undoubtedly the most remarkable ecclesiastical structure in Norway. He will next join a grand hunting party, now being organized by King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway. Meanwhile the Princess of Wales will proceed to her father's court at Copenhagen, and the Prince will rejoin her there, in time to attend the grand reunion of all the descendants of King Christian IX., which is to be held this month.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria met at the Schloss of Kronau, in Moravia, which is the country seat of the Archbishop of Olmitz. The Schloss of Kronau is one of the largest buildings in Austria—containing, it is said, upward of 300 rooms—and is surrounded by splendid gardens and an immense park. There is accommodation for 150 horses in the stables. The personal suites of the two Emperors were quartered in the Schloss, and for the remainder of their entourage every hotel in the town was secured, all the rooms were taken by the functionaries of the Austrian Court for 14 days previous to the meeting.

Orders have been received at Plymouth directing the Polyphemus to carry out a series of trials, to form a sequel to her performance with the Evolutionary Squadron. She will consequently proceed to Portland, and will go through some elaborate gunnery and torpedo trials. A flotilla of wooden dummy torpedo boats are being built at Portsmouth and these will be buoyed in such positions as they would occupy in case of actual warfare, and the Polyphemus, going at the rate of eighteen knots an hour, will steam through them, firing into the crafts from her Nordenfeldt and Hotchkiss guns, with the view of ascertaining to what extent this ship could resist these vessels if it were an action in real warfare.

Mr. William Nelson, the senior partner of the publishing firm of Thomas Nelson & Sons, has offered to defray the cost of restoring externally the little Norman church within the walls of Edinburgh Castle, known as Queen Margaret's Chapel, as near as possible its original condition. This interesting fabric, since its degradation into a powder magazine, is one of the oldest ecclesiastical structures in Scotland, having been built by Queen (or Saint) Margaret, wife of Malcolm Canmore, toward the end of the eleventh century. Internally the building was restored many years ago under the auspices of Prof. Daniel Wilson, now of Toronto, who recommends the fine Romanesque church of Dalmeny as a model in proceeding with the present work. Mr. Nelson's wish has been communicated to the government, and will doubtless be welcomed as Mr. Chamber's munificent offer to restore St. Giles' Cathedral was some years ago.

The Largest Island in the World.

Most of the leading nations now show a degree of interest in explorations that is equalled only by the excitement and adventures that followed Columbus's great discovery. The traveller is ransacking all lands and seas for new geographical facts.

The work that is going on in New Guinea is a striking illustration of the wonderful impetus that has been given to the study of new lands. Five years ago the name of the world's largest island rarely appeared in the newspapers or in books of travel. This year, however, six exploring expeditions, from four different nations, are at work in this ever green island, or are on the way to its shores. Another year cannot fail to add many facts to our scanty knowledge of the Papuan country, and to enrich science with considerable information that cannot elsewhere be obtained. It is already known, for instance, that the zoologist, and in a larger degree the ornithologist, can find here a few species and many varieties that seem to belong exclusively to the animal life of New Guinea.

The Germans and the Dutch are penetrating the northern coasts and the English and the Australians the southern shores, while two expeditions expect to cross the island in different directions. Dr. Finckh has just completed a journey along the almost unknown northeast coast between Astrolabe and Humboldt bays. He reports that this region is well adapted to agriculture and cattle raising, that he was well received by the natives and that he discovered five good harbors and a navigable river.

Germany proposes to investigate thoroughly the colonizing possibilities of its new Pacific possessions. Two months ago an expedition left Hamburg to establish industrial stations on the coast that Dr. Finckh has visited and on some of the neighboring islands. The party included a few foresters, gardeners, a horticulturist, and an explorer, and they expected to obtain at Batavia a supply of seeds and cattle. It is doubtful, however, if any part of these comparatively low lying islands, almost directly under the equator, are at all fitted for European colonization. More than one scheme for the settling of European peasants within the torrid zone is likely to be exploded by the experiments now in progress.

Holland is supplementing its important work last year by a new scientific expedition, which is expected to begin this month, and continue for several years a thorough exploration of all the northwest part of the island, which that country has long held. The Dutch explorers found last year that the Amboero River, which was supposed to be large, is navigable only for sixty miles from the sea. Many other rivers remain to be explored, and some of them, it is believed, like the Fly River, which D'Albertis ascertained for 500 miles in a little steamer, can be followed to the heart of the island.

Mr. H. O. Forbes, who has already won enviable laurels as an explorer among the Pacific groups, has probably reached the point on the east coast where he expects to begin his enterprise of crossing and reconnoitering the island, with the aim of bringing home a fairly complete idea of its topography. The Australian geographical societies also have sent an expedition under Capt. Everell, with an admirable scientific staff, which is expected to push up the River Alder, cross the island if possible from south to north, and ascertain its geographical features and the nature of its fauna, flora, geology, and climate.

Meanwhile the New Guinea Company of Berlin has begun the publication of a periodical which it calls "The News of King William's Land and of the Bismarck Archipelago"—names that have recently been applied to Germany's new possessions in and near New Guinea. No richer field of inquiry than New Guinea now invites the scientific traveller, and one of the most interesting spectacles of the age is that which we now follow the zeal and energy of all nations undertaking their real and earnest to find out all that can be learned of the wonders, beauties, and riches of every neglected corner of our world.

Artic Ice Drifts and Our Summer

According to Nature, information received of the weather in Northern Norway to the middle of July shows that it had till then been "very cold, the highest temperature being only forty-four to forty-seven Fahrenheit in the day and below freezing at night." This is the season in which the enormous ice masses which have this summer descended from the polar regions on the American side right into the Gulf Stream, which has thereby become greatly cooled—a circumstance immensely affecting the weather in Norway. The same journal adds: "We learn from captains who have returned from seal hunting on the east coast of Greenland and the north of Iceland that hardly any were caught, owing to the enormous ice masses which are descending along the east coast of Greenland this summer, greatly in excess of previous years."

Miss Wheeler sings "body and heart seemed shaken, thrilled and startled by that greeting." An enthusiastic admirer thinks that some flattered fellow must have slapped Fritz on the back and asked her how the weather suited her.

"Katrina."

One evening, in the far off Fatherland, as he leaned over the gate and waited for the coming of the red-checked and flaxen-haired Fritz, she shyly whispered to her self:

"In a little time we shall be married. My mother will live with us, and Fritz will be happy. I will sing all day long in our happiness. Ah! Fritz! So joyfully! So honestly! So truthfully! Was ever another boy like him?"

Her heart beat faster as she heard the echo of his wooden shoes on the hard path and she threw open the gate and ran half-way down to meet him.

"What! Fritz! Fritz!"

"No."

"In trouble?"

"No."

"But something has happened?"

He led her to the bench under the old pear tree, and with his arm about her he explained that he was going away—across the ocean—to America. He could make a little money in Germany—he could make a fortune in America. The idea of separation grieved him more than he could tell, but it would not be for long. In a couple of years—in three at most—he would come back to claim his bride. And so he talked and argued and pleaded, and with her heart so much chafing her, and her eyes so full of tears that she could not see his face in the moonlight, Katrina whispered:

"You shall go, and I shall wait for you. I shall wait two years—three—five—forever. I believe in you as in my God."

In a week Fritz was on his way, and if Katrina's blue eyes were never clear of tears his heart was never free from pain. By and by a letter came from him—then another and another; and for a year Katrina was happy. He had found work and was doing well. He loved her with all his soul—he would work and save and return to her. And the days made weeks and the weeks made months of the second year. The letters did not come so often and there was something in their tenor which provoked anxiety.

Ah! but he is so busy, and perhaps he was very tired," Katrina's old mother would say. "Fritz is faithful and true—he is patient."

When the weeks were running into months of the third year Katrina was an orphan. Letters from Fritz now came only at such long intervals that her soul was sick with the waiting and hoping. He still claimed to love her, and he still hoped to return for her, but he had been ill—was out of work—had met with a loss—always something to put him time farther away.

"Why not send me a letter once every two or three evenings as she sat under the same pear tree. 'It is a hard task poor Fritz has taken upon himself. I will lighten his labors. He cannot come to me, but I will go to him. Let the world talk. We love each other—we are to be man and wife.'"

A month later Katrina was walking the streets of the city in which her Fritz was living. She did not know his abiding place but she would walk and walk—she would inquire of every kind-faced man—she would whisper her errand to every woman, and she would find Fritz. He would be so glad—and they would be so happy, and the thought of it brought such smiles to her face that men turned to look and wonder.

One—two—three days of weary and fruitless search, but she was not discouraged. On the fourth day, as she wandered up and down, her heart suddenly stood still. Out from a side street came her Fritz. Yes, she would know him among ten thousand. The same red cheeks—the same flaxen hair—the same smile of good-nature.

"Fritz—oh! Fritz. It is I—it is your Katrina!"

Joy must have blinded her for the moment, for she did not see that he had come that a woman walked beside him and looked up into his face as only a wife can look.

Katrina stood before them. She looked from one to the other, and her woman's instinct told her the truth. Fritz had played her false. He was married. White faced—trembling—heart broken, she looked into his eyes. He was pale but firm.

"Fritz! Oh, Fritz!" she gasped.

"I do not know you," he replied.

"And this is my Fritz—my lover—my pledged husband?"

"Woman, move out of our path!"

She obeyed. Straight before her was the river. Crushed and dazed and walking as one in her sleep, she walked on and down to the wharf. The swift, deep waters were at her feet.

She turned and looked back to the spot where she had encountered her faithless lover.

"Poor Fritz—perhaps it was best," she murmured.

Next moment the fierce tide was bearing her body away, and the heart which had kept faithful so long and trusted so well was stilled in death.—*Detroit Free Press.*

There is a considerable similarity in one particular between a leucist and a growing boy. It is supposed that a leucist devours three times its own weight every fifteen days.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

How it Was First Won by Yankee Yachtsmen.

Some facts in reference to the cup originally won from England are of interest just now. The America was a peculiar yacht, built from a design by George Steers, who suffered a fatal accident in 1856. She was rigged as a pilot-boat or jibboom, and excited a great deal of humorous comment, not to say ridicule, when she sailed to England in 1851 to be exhibited in connection with the World's fair, and run a race if one could be arranged favorably. A few private trials convinced the Britishers that the America was not to be sneezed at, and so successful were her exhibitions of her powers that it was found impossible to arrange the desired race, though very liberal inducements were offered. Arrangements were then completed, however, for an international regatta, to be sailed at Cowes, for a cup offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron, and it was finally decided, though somewhat reluctantly, that the America should enter the contest as the only means open for showing her qualities.

The race occurred August 22, 1851, there being fifteen starters. The America came in twenty minutes in advance of the Aurora, the lightest and fastest vessel in the fleet. The cup thus won, and representing the yachting supremacy of the world, was kept by the owners of the America until 1867, when it was presented to the New York Yacht Club under condition that it was to be held as a perpetual challenge cup for which any foreign club might sail.

The first race in American waters, making the second contest for the cup, occurred August 5, 1870, when the English keel-schooner Cambric strove for the prize. The cup was successfully defended by the centre-board yacht Magic. In 1871 James Ashbury challenged, as the representative of eight English clubs, the Livonia being designated as the vessel. There was a long and heated correspondence before this series of races was agreed upon, and a law-suit was threatened result, but finally a series of five races were agreed upon, the first of which occurred October 16th, when the Livonia was beaten by the Columbia; the second October 18th, when the Columbia was again victorious; the third, October 19th, when the Liverpool beat the Columbia; the fourth, when the Sappho came to the rescue and beat the Livonia; the fifth, October 23rd with the Sappho the second time triumphant. There was no further contest until 1876, when the Royal Canadian Yacht Club believed it had in the Countess of Dufferin something better the cup, and issued a challenge for a series of three races. The schooner-yacht Madeline was named by the home club, and the deliverances were run August 11th and 12th, the Madeline winning. The last contest for the famous cup was in 1881, when the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club, Ontario, home club selected the Mischief, which won the two first races of the series of three arranged.

The next year the New York Yacht Club adopted a resolution returning the cup to Mr. George L. Schuyler, the only survivor of the owners of the America at the time the cup was first won.

Mr. Mudge's Trouble.

Some years ago, when the writer was a reporter, it devolved on him to write for the same edition an account of the presentation of a gold-headed cane to the Rev. Mr. Mudge, the clergyman of the place, and a description of a new hog-killing machine that had just been in operation at the factory. Now what made the Rev. Mr. Mudge mad was this: The inconsiderate compositor who made up the forms got the two accounts mixed in a frightful manner, and when it went to press something like this was the appalling result:—

"Some of the Rev. Mr. Mudge's friends called on him yesterday, and, after a brief consultation, the unsuspecting hog was seized by the hind legs and alid along the beam until it reached the hot-water tank. His friends explained the object of the visit, and presented him with a gold-headed butcher, who grabbed him by the tail and swung him around, and in less than a minute the carcass was in the water. Therefore he came forward, and said there were times when the feelings overpowered one and for that reason he could not do more than to attempt to thank those around him for the manner in which such an animal was cut into fragments was astonishing. The doctor concluded his remarks, the machine seized him, and in less than time it was to write it, the hog was in a frightful manner, and when it reached the delicious sausage. The occasion will be remembered by the doctor's friends as one of the most pleasant of their lives. The best pieces can be obtained for seven cents a pound, and we are sure those who sat under his ministry will rejoice to hear that he had been so handsomely treated."

Mad! Well, about 6 o'clock that morning the office had been abandoned by every man but the advertising clerk, and he as consoled to the roof, so that he could see the clergyman tearing around down in the street with his congregation all wearing the panoply of war, and carrying stout cudgels and other things. The next day we apologized, but the doctor stopped his paper.

PEOPLE.

Oman Digma is said to be becoming a recluse and says he is going to die and join the Mahdi. Messrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, has presented his native city of Zellwau, in Austria, with the sum of 200,000 florins, to be devoted to the erection of a hospital and orphan asylum.

The King of Rumania has just presented to the German Emperor, at Nuremberg, a copy produced by the galvanic process of the unique and precious relics of Athanasius, King of the West Goths, who was born A.D. 381, at Constantinople.

The diplomatic world at Bucharest is greatly exercised over the refusal of the Greek Ambassador, Mr. Dragumile, to accept the decoration conferred on him by the King of Rumania on presenting his letters of recall. Mr. Dragumile had received the Grand Cross of the Rumanian Crown, but thought himself entitled to that of the Star of Rumania, the highest order of [the kingdom, and expressed his regret that Rumania in conferring decorations, seemed to make distinctions between great and small States. During the great manoeuvres of the German army, from the 18th to the 23rd of September, the Emperor William intends to stay at Stuttgart, residing in the left wing of the Royal Castle there, which the King of Wurtemberg has had completely renovated. The German Crown Prince will probably be the guest of the King's eldest son, while the foreign officers, who are coming to the manoeuvres will be accommodated in the hotels of the city. The King of Wurtemberg, who has for some time been abroad on account of his shattered health, intends to return home in order personally to receive the Emperor and the numerous princely and other distinguished guests who are expected to be present.

Anton Rubinstein writes to a friend concerning his latest opera as follows: "My 'Moset' is perhaps the most impractical work a composer ever undertook, and still I labor it with night and morn until it is completed. It will take four hours to perform it; and it will be too theatrical for a concert, too oratorical for the stage—in short, it is the very type of what has been for years my ideal of the 'eccelesiastical opera.' What will be its fate, I do not know. I do not think it will be possible to produce the work in its entirety, but in this there is a hope for the public, for as it consists of eight detached scenes, it will be possible to perform one or two either in the concert hall or on the stage. I have finished more than half and hope to be through by the end of September—that is to say, with the sketch; for the elaboration I shall require an entire summer's rest, so that in the best case the work will not be ready for the publisher before September, 1888."

The safe return of the missionary Father Bonomi, who for several years had been held captive by the Mahdi, and long been considered lost, has created a great sensation in Rome. The first news concerning his whereabouts was received by Monsignore Sogaro of Cairo, through a nun of the convent at Omdurman. The Bishop asked Signor Santoni, Post Administrator at Dongola to use every effort to rescue Father Bonomi, and the Signor Santoni succeeded in finding a trustworthy camel-driver who undertook to travel to El Obeld and deliver to Father Bonomi a letter from the Bishop asking him to make preparations for his flight, and entrust himself to the camel-driver. Bonomi shared his captivity with a Tyrolean missionary by the name of Oberwalder, whom he tried to persuade to escape in his place, but who persistently refused to be served in this way. Bonomi at last succeeded in eluding his guards, and reached Wady Halfa after a perilous journey of twelve days through the desert, during which his only nourishment was a little maize and occasional draughts of water at night. The British commander at Dongola has taken steps for the rescue of the Austrian missionary.

PIOUS SMILES.

A simple-hearted and truly devout country preacher, who had tasted but few of the drinks of this world, took dinner with a high-toned family, where a glass of milk-punch was quietly set down by each plate, in silence and happiness this new Vicar of Wakefield quaffed his goblet, and then added: "Madam you should daily thank God for such a good cup!"

Rev. Phillips Brooks recently spoke at the rate of four words per minute, which proves conclusively that there is nothing a woman can do which a man cannot do just as well or better.

"Children," said mamma, "don't you know it is wicked to play cards on Sunday?" "But we are only using the picture-cards, mamma." "Oh! Well, I don't know there is any harm in that."

Well, I'd just like to know what preaching is for anyway. Small Sister—Why, it's to give the singers a rest.

A man has invented a practical thinking machine. It will be the greatest boon for dudes since the invention of the sword point of shoe.

The inhabitants of Burmah worship idols of brass. Book agents would probably meet with a very different reception in Burmah from what they do here.

ROADING IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Trip on a Mountain Railway.

...t, towering to some eight hundred feet above a spur of the hills, the other of which forms the stupendous cliffs of the Gibraltar Rocks, appears to us as further progress; but are we have to think the train rushes into the tunnel, seven hundred and fifty yards long, by which the railway passes this obstruction. In about a minute, through the darkness, it appears much longer, eight miles from Spanish Town. A magnificent view greets our eyes. Why does the train not stop? That we may feast upon the lovely prospect? To the right the narrow gorge, barely wide enough for the main road and the river, bounded on the one side by the Gibraltar Rocks, which rise almost vertically from their level to a height of six hundred feet and yet are studded with lofty trees; on the other by a steep hillside which continually seems threatening to slip down and block the passage. Directly below runs the river, and at the foot of a steep and thickly wooded hillside. In front, the narrow gorge with lofty mountains rising abruptly on either side, winds its way towards the "Booca do Arguac" or "Bog walk" as it is now corruptly named. It was no easy engineering feat to make a railway in this gorge. Deep excavations in the steep and rugged hillsides have been cut to form a path for it, and in the intervals gigantic retaining walls of concrete support the ground and protect it from the sometimes raging river. One such fifty feet high, and one hundred and thirty-five yards in length, courses just at the northern mouth of the long tunnel. A solid mass of concrete, its faces in fact one enormous artificial stone, weighing upwards of ten thousand tons. A second similar wall, one hundred and seventy-five yards long, carries the railway round the bend of the river below the Iron Bridge. This wall is another colossal masonry, more than twelve thousand tons in weight.

The engine, thirty after its journey through the mountains, having been refreshed by a copious draught of water, we start again and cross the Black River, another affluent of the Rio Cobre, on a viaduct of three arches, the first span a passing bridge over the cascade of Eybouro. Estate form a picturesque feature in the landscape, the railway runs on the eastward of it, instead through Melleiton.

Starting again on our journey, we cross the Rio Magna on a viaduct fifty-five feet high, having five arches, each of fifty feet. In design this viaduct, is similar to that already described. It has an advantage over the latter in that, it is seen from the main road although, owing to the conformation of the intervening ground, its full length is not apparent.

Here commences the ascent of the Railway up to Ewarton, at which place the station is four hundred feet above Linstead station and seven hundred and fifty feet above the sea.

The engine seems to make very little account of the hill, however; it puffs indeed as though it was somewhat out of breath but never slackens its pace. A mile and a half further on, another large viaduct, five arches each of fifty feet span, carries the Railway over the Pleasant Farm Spring which lies seventy feet below us. Tolling along our huge embankments and through deep cuttings, the engine lands us at last at the platform of Ewarton station, seventeen and a half miles from Spanish Town. A considerable excavation has had to be made here to form a level side on which to build the station. The passenger buildings and goods shed are very similar to those at Linstead and there is also a stable for the Iron Horses. A supply of water is brought down to this station in iron pipes from a spring about two miles off and higher up in the Mount Diablo. A winding approach road leads from the station up to the main road at the Old Tavern.

The Shadows are Falling.

The beautiful sunshine that shone in at my window and made my home so happy and pleasant has faded into twilight. After long years of gloom and anxiety, the light broke upon our children's household. A little girl came to us to seek a kiss and we took her into our arms and our hearts. Where all I'd been dull and cheerless before, the new light fell so brightly and pleasantly that we could scarce believe our eyes. The heavy, sombre carpets which had been introduced by childhood's merry frolics, were sparkled and warmed at the touch of tiny shoes. The glass of the window which had been so dim that it sent a chill on our hearts, was on a rosy tint, and the old furniture, which before seemed so gloomy, was now bright and cheerful.

Gladder ale is said to be good for the blood. That's the reason the dead drink gladder ale. The dude is a dude. There have been various answers to the conundrum: Why is a ship called a ship? We think the proper answer is: Because she is handsome when she is well-rigged. Wives should cut this out and show it to their husbands. A French doctor claims that he can remove a man's eye and replace it with a rabbit's, and make the thing see. He who would fix up the rabbit? We wouldn't attempt it; we would turn him over to some hair dresser.

...been so flooded with sunshine since she came and all the world has been brighter than it ever has been since the first year after she was married. It is so pleasant—too pleasant—too good to last. I am afraid.

Our new found peace and contentment came to my knee and I lifted her up and kissed her cheek and forehead and lips and stroked her sunny curls, and my wife took her from me and pressed her to her bosom, and when the babe twined its fingers in her hair and patted her cheek caressingly, she called her "mamma" she laughed outright for joy.

That evening when I came home from my office, my wife met me at the door, and white and anxious, whispered to me: "She is ill!" I followed her to the little bed we had bought for our babe, and there, pressed down on the snowy pillow, lay the baby face, flushed and hot. The little lips were half open. Her breath came short and frequently, and ever and anon she sighed, as if in pain, but there was a half smile on the baby face, and the touch of my hand on the babe's face, in her delirium. I hurried away for a physician, and as I brought him, I told him hurriedly and in a few words the little one was as usual, though his eyes were one of his skill, as I could not bear to lose her.

He went to her bedside and felt her chubby little wrist to note the pulse, took a silver spoon and pressed upon her tongue that he might examine her throat, then began parcelling out his medicine. I saw a shadow across his face. I knew it was in a desperate straits. He said he would be back in half an hour and went away. The sun had set before his footfalls died away, and the shadows were thickening about us when he came again. He looked perplexed when he saw his little patient, so dear to us, but the next moment his lips were resolutely set, and I knew he would bring our baby safely through if in the reach of human skill.

Six weary days have gone since then. The physician is consulting with a doctor, a dozen others in our parlor. Our beloved one lies panting in her little bed, but the color is gone from her cheek. Her breath is coming slower—the gasps—she struggles, and my good wife, almost as pale as she, dashes the froth from those pinched little lips with her handkerchief. There are hard, deadly lines on the sweet little face—her little fingers are cold and blue—her hair feels damp and heavy. Ah! I know—I know! Death is knocking at the door—the harvest is ripe and the reaper stands waiting. The consultation is over.

"Prepare for the end—it is near," says the good doctor, and though I expected it, my heart almost breaks, and my wife presses the little form to her bosom and sobs violently. The sun is setting. For a moment it shines on the white face of the babe and then the shadows lengthen and it is gone. A gasp—a stifled cry of joy on its father's lips—it is over. The sunshine has gone out from our home, and the old gloom—the sombre shadows are deepening, and when on the morrow, the coffin shall have been borne to the grave, they will be so thick again that naught can dispel them until the glorious sun shall rise on that eternal day yet to dawn.

French Ideas of English Manners.

What a strange notion is the English, much wiser to the reflection of any Frenchman sufficiently orthodox to accept as genuine all the extraordinary stories related by certain organs of the Parisian press, and gravely presented by the writers of our country. One of the latest, which we find in a Paris evening paper, is too startling an illustration of our ways and oddities to be passed over unnoticed. A young lady, the daughter of a British officer—so runs the story—was engaged to be married; but a few days before the date fixed for the wedding she was carried off by an attack of inflammation of the lungs. Death, however, in our strange country, did not prove an obstacle to the ceremony, for the readers of the paper are informed that the coffin was transported to the church, and the marriage celebrated by the clergyman of the parish, assisted by several other reverend gentlemen, in the presence of the wedding guests in gala costume. After the nuptial benediction had been given, the officiating minister changed their robes, read the burial service, and accompanied the maine to the cemetery, where the bride was interred. The narrator of this impossible sensational story does not, it need hardly be said, mention names or places. He contents himself with reminding those who may be inclined to ask how such things can be, and how the clergy could have countenanced such a farce, that the "facts related passed in England, and the English are capable of anything."

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FLYING A MILE A MINUTE.

Training and Use of Homing Pigeons.

The recent performances of homing pigeons bred by our fanciers in breaking all previous records in this respect, naturally revives the interest of those who are not fanciers in this sport. Although the systematic development of the birds has only been attempted in the last seventy-five years, there are records back for a score of centuries. It was the first to be mentioned in this direction. He sent out the raven and the dove to bring him news of the world's condition after the flood and while the raven flew idly to and fro, the dove buckled down to work and brought down the olive branch. That was before the day of ingenious inventors, and there was no patent trap to engulf the bird when it alighted, register the exact second of time, and ring a bell to attract the parlor's attention. In a more primitive way "he put forth his hand and took her, and pulled her in unto him into the ark," and made a mental note of the fact that it was high noon the going down of the sun. This settled the claims of the raven as a messenger for man, if it ever had any, and left the dove in possession. Next it is related that the victors in the Olympic games used to inform their anxious relatives of their success by means of homing pigeons. Pliny says that when Decimus Junius Brutus was besieged in Modena, B. C. 43, by Mark Antony, the beleaguered garrison communicated with their friends by means of carrier pigeons. Nour-ed-din Mahmood, a Mahometan ruler of Syria, established a regular pigeon postal service, which was kept in good running order by general subsidies from 1145 to 1174 A. D. When Louis IX. invaded Egypt in 1249 his arrival at Damietta was made known to the Sultan at Cairo by messenger carried by pigeons. When Hassan was besieged in 1573, William of Orange sent out a homing pigeon which was unfortunately captured by the Spaniards, who thereafter tried to kill every bird that came within gun-shot of their camp. Pigeons were much used in the French war. In the early part of this century, and bankers used the birds to convey to one another "pointers" on the state of the market. On the Egyptian temple of Medinet Haboo are sculptured the possessions in honor of contention of that father of people, Ramesses III., and among other figures there are of priests liberating carrier pigeons which shall speed the news to all parts of the earth. In 1849 Reuter used these birds to bridge over the gaps in his telegraph line. Before the siege of Paris, in the Franco Prussian war, strenuous efforts were made by pigeon fanciers to get the French Government to allow large numbers of outside birds to be taken out into the country that continuous communication might be kept up in case the city was blockaded. But the Government feared that the birds would actually be the bird a contraband of war. Consequently, when the Prussian lines were drawn about the city the only way was to carry the pigeons out into the country in balloons. In this way 363 were taken out, and fifty of them returned safely, bearing photographically reduced copies of letters and newspapers. In the slang of the day, however, the Prussians "caught onto this little scheme," and organized a corps of trained hawkers which killed off the pigeon scouts. The flying of pigeons has now become the National sport of Belgium, and has spread all over Europe and England.

"Love Sees No Faults." It has been said; but, when a woman is dragged down, ennobled, was, and a shadow of her former self, she has a beautiful word, she can be no longer beautiful or lovable. Nature may have been generous in her gifts, and endowed her with all the charms of her sex, but disease has crept in, and she has stolen the roses from her cheeks, the lustre from her eyes, and the sunshine from her hair. But to be well again lies in her own power. Take Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," it will cure you; thousands have been cured by it. Nothing equals it for all the painful maladies and weaknesses peculiar to women. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Teacher—"What is velocity?" Pupil—"Velocity is what a man puts a hot plate down with."

A disease of so delicate a nature as stricture of the urethra should only be entrusted to those of large experience & skill. By our improved methods we have been enabled to speedily and permanently cure hundreds of the worst cases. Pamphlet, references and terms, free. Medical Association, 933 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A little girl who is in the habit of going into the woods to pick elements, told her mother that if she found any "calamities" she would bring her some.

The great diaphoretic and anodyne, for colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks, is Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart Weed; also, cures colds, cramps, cholera morbus, diarrhoea and dysentery, or bloody flux. Only 50 cents.

Gay old gentleman to boy, on 12th birthday: "I hope you will improve in wisdom, knowledge and virtue." Boy, politely returning the compliment, totally unconscious of sarcasm: "The same to you, sir!"

The Way of the World.

That many with the glad content praise new-born remedies, especially if they pay a larger profit—no one conversant with the substitution practiced in this respect will deny, and when you are told by interested parties that such and such a preparation is as "good or better"—than the great sure pop corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Just for a moment consider if your hands prompt the advice, or if the small additional profit secured by the sale of inferior or poisonous substitutes lies at the bottom of the suggestion.

An inviolable coat for water-fowl hunters has been patented. This will even up matters with the inviolable water fowl, which tend to coat a gloom over the average hunter.

Sometimes it costs hundreds of dollars to convince a man; for very often less is required, but in the case of Putnam's Nervine, that sovereign remedy for pain, 10 cents foots the bill, and supplies enough Nervine to convince every purchaser that it is the best, most prompt and certain pain remedy in the world. Nervine is good for all kinds of pain, pleurisy, to thro, and sure to cure cramps and all internal pains. It is also sure to rub out where it has an agreeable vision, unlike so many other preparations, which are positively disagreeable to use. Try it now. Go to a drug store and buy a 10 cent or 25 cent bottle. Putnam's Nervine. Take no other.

A bottle of ink was recently opened by mistake for a bottle of wine at a supper. If any of the guests gave any kisses immediately thereafter the kisses no doubt found the occasion an ink-you-bow.

The manufacturers of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco invite the very closest scrutiny of its quality. The expert whose trained senses teach him to recognize the exact quality of tobacco, and the smoker who judges by his experience in smoking it, will both come to the same conclusion that it is of the very highest quality anywhere to be found. It is made by the very finest of Virginia leaf and is manufactured with the greatest possible care.

Many of the diseases so prevalent in these days are caused by using soap containing impure and infectious matter. Avoid all risk by using PREVENTION Laundry Soap, which is absolutely pure. Ask your grocer for PREVENTION. Manufactured only by the Toronto Soap Co.

THE "SUNBEAM" WRINGER. ONLY \$3.00. Warranted first-class, or money refunded. Send direct to manufacturer, or procure from your Hardware or House-Furnishing dealer.

Examine Their Superior Merit! GURNEY'S NEW HARRIS HOT AIR FURNACES. FOR WOOD AND COAL.

THE E. & C. GURNEY CO. (LIMITED). HAMILTON.

WATER STAK AUGUR
has an superior 20 feet iron head; hand or horse power; mounted boring and steel drilling machine; staked augurs. First class and reliable. Made in Canada.
At Mary Street, Hamilton, Canada.

JAMES PARK & SON,
Pork Packers, Toronto.
L. C. Bacon, Rolled Spiced Bacon, C. C. Bacon, Glasgow Style Bacon, Sugar Cured Ham, Dried Pork, Breakfast Bacon, Smoked Tongues, Corned Pork, Pickled Tongues, Cheese, Family C. C. Bacon, Lard in Tubs and Pails. The Best Brands of English Fine Daily Stock in Stock.

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USE ONLY
Clapperton's Spool Cotton!
Warranted FULL LENGTH and run smooth on all sewing machines. See that CLAPPERTON'S name is on the label. **For sale at all First-Class Dealers.**

Allen Line Royal Mail Steamships,
Sailing fortnightly from Toronto to Europe, through Halifax every Saturday to Liverpool, and in summer months direct to London. The ships are of the highest quality, and the service is of the most reliable. For freight, passage, or other information apply to A. J. Schuchmacher & Co., Baltimore, Md.; or to the General Agent, J. H. Smith & Co., 100 N. 1st St., New York. For freight, passage, or other information apply to A. J. Schuchmacher & Co., Baltimore, Md.; or to the General Agent, J. H. Smith & Co., 100 N. 1st St., New York.

DeWey & Co.,
COLDEN, ONT.
Don't be deceived any longer. There are many cheap imitations, and get the best. DeWey's "Pleasant" Soap is the best. It is made with the finest materials, and is of the most reliable quality. It is sold in all the best stores, and is of the most reliable quality. It is sold in all the best stores, and is of the most reliable quality.

\$10 Reward for the Conviction
Of Dealers who of McCOLL'S Inferior Oil of Other and Sell In—McCOLL'S Manufacture for
LARD OIL.
Eureka, Cylinder Bolt Cutting & Wool Oils. For sale by all leading dealers. McCOLL Bros. & Co. Toronto.

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THE DESERONTO NEWS COY. (LIMITED)

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The Tribune.

FRIDAY SEPT. 18, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

POPULAR books at THE TRIBUNE office going like hot cakes. All prices.

Every man in his seat this evening at 7:30 sharp.

FIVE cent scribbling books, ruled, at THE TRIBUNE office.

Duck shooting commenced in earnest last Sunday morning.

GRATIN's staff has wandered from the path of rectitude.

BURR, practical speeches to-night on the market question.

"A hit, a very palatable hit," the 50c scribbling book at THE TRIBUNE office.

LADY voters will demand to rights and be heard this evening discussing the market by law.

The legal season for deer hunting does not commence until October 15th, and ends December 15th.

The steamer *Alexandria* broke her ship at Morrisburg last Friday on her trip from Montreal.

The pleasure excursion season is drawing to a close but the fall fair will supply the necessary amusement.

THERE promises to be a rousing public meeting to-night in the town hall to consider the market question. Every voter will be present.

MR. HENRY VAN SCHACK received the intelligence on Monday morning of the death from brain disease of his niece, Mrs. Joseph Rathbone, of Chicago.

FARMERS in Tyendinaga and Richmond, as well as those of Fredrickburg and Southampton, are anxiously awaiting the decision of the public meeting to-night on the market question.

FINE weather and a good financial result rewarded the Ladies Missionary Society of the Church of the Resurrection on the occasion of their lawn festival last Friday evening.

THE High Court of Ontario has appointed Mr. James Stokes to be Deputy High Chief Justice of Deseronto County No. 35, the Independent Order of Foresters, for the current year.

THE *Irish* resumed her route on Friday last. The boilers of the boat were unusually examined by Inspector Barrington and pronounced sound. This fine steamer is now in better condition than ever.

TO KEEP postage stamps in the pocket or memorandum book, with the exception of a post office clerk advises people to rub the sticky side over the hair two or three times. The use of the air coat the mucilage and prevents it from sticking.

A PARTY (consisting of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Egar, Mr. and Mrs. McCreary, and Misses Thompson and McLean drove over to the Bandiana last Friday. They were all very much delighted with their trip, which at this season is especially delightful.

THE *Why* says—"A man named Grippin from a sum of money on Saturday while unloading lumber from his boat for the Rathbone Company. Is the company shipping money as well as lumber? It would appear so."

A FULL cathedral service was held in St. Mark's Church last Sunday evening. Rev. E. Stanton, the Rector, was assisted on the organ by Mr. Anderson, Mr. J. G. Hooper and Mr. Lewis. The music was good and the whole service much enjoyed by all present.

IN accordance with the prayer of a number duly signed requisition the Reeve here called a meeting of the ratepayers to be held in the town hall at 7:30 o'clock, this (Friday) evening, to discuss the matter of the market. It is trusted that all the business men and every ratepayer will be present, and that all will come well prepared with arguments pro and con on the matter of public import.

EGYPTIAN darkness settled down on the town last Sunday evening, and people who ventured out at night had no small trouble keeping the board walk. Many old folks lost their way and received injuries more or less serious. Church authorities should light up the vicinity of the different churches on Sunday evenings in future. In the dark dismal nights of autumn all our streets should be illuminated, in fact which the Council would do well to consider. We have been listening impatiently for the low, dull kind, which is the lack of the unhappy late of a poor traveller arriving at the station, and who has fallen a victim to the "cheery rays" of the lamp in front of the "Lancers."

"SUSPICION" in a communication gives some plain talk, which deserves serious consideration from all members of the community. We would not say it is a matter of existence of such a recent as is mentioned. If, however, such a place exists in our community, all respectable citizens should be in demanding its suppression. The police, we doubt, investigate, and should exercise regulations not prove sufficient to enable them to deal effectively with such a nuisance. Our municipal authorities will lend their aid as assistance. By common consent, it is allowed that no vice is more cruelly degrading than gambling, which yearly entails its ruin upon thousands. Those who allow this vice to be practised upon their premises are unworthy of the respect of the community. It should be observed, calls upon the temperance societies and other moral agencies to be up and doing. Some of the latter's strength is severe, but allowance must be made to one who suffers from the evils which are the ground of condemnation by the community. A grand crusade against this and other evils to prevalent vices.

Metalisale for Ladies Jackets at the Big Store.

THE Scher, G. Sufel which ran around the corner railway and is undergoing repairs.

The Cedar Mill is shipping large quantities of one inch cedar to Mr. J. R. Kishin, the famous lumber dealer, of Canton, N. Y.

The Court Band was out on Tuesday evening and with excellent music serenaded the residence of Messrs. Gable Marshall, late of the city.

MR. DANIEL GOOMPHREY has bought out Mr. E. N. Grille butcher shop and business on St. George street. Mr. Grille intends devoting his attention to another line of business.

MR. WATSON KIRK and Mr. W. W. Foster have moved into the two new brick houses recently built by Mr. George Walker, Mr. Warren moves into Mr. Lovelock's house.

CHURCH practices is held in the Church of the Redeemer every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to any who wish to join in the same.

The Dominion Organ, of which Mr. John Dalton is agent at Deseronto, has received the highest award over all competitors at the World's Exhibition at Antwerp, Belgium. Future purchasers should make a note of this fact.

FALL EXHIBITIONS will be held as follows: Addington and Newburg, Oct. 30th; York and North York, Oct. 31st and 1st; Midland, at Kingston, Sept. 29th, 30th, October 1st and 2nd; West Hastings, Belleville, Sept. 23rd and 24th; Prince Edward, at Pictou, Oct. 7th and 8th.

DESERONTO, centrally located and with direct steam communication with the United States, should be the market for a larger country than that which it now possesses. If the trade were fostered buyers would soon be attracted thither from all parts. The market will assist in this direction.

At an August session, on Tuesday, a bench of promise case was heard. The parties to the suit were Miss McGuire and Mr. Mowbray, of Sheffield township, the plaintiff, forty and the defendant, fifty years of age. Suit was brought for \$1000 damages to wounded affections. The jury awarded \$200.

THERE is an opinion (groundless of course) prevalent among our young men, that the average young lady is not an early riser and that mother is allowed to get breakfast and dress the children for school. If this allusion will be dispelled when each young lady will be seen marching, basket on arm, to the new market to purchase fresh eggs, butter and other dainties for the family board.

A SOLOMONS is wanted to sit in solemn judgment in Milwaukee. Two mothers in a social rhapsody agreed to bathe their baby boys together, in an evil hour began the diversion. Both boys were but four days old, and neither of the mothers had learned to bathe by observing by any distinguishing mark. Somehow the babies got badly mixed that they never have been sorted since, and the women are crying out for a Solomon to settle the matter of their child. Meanwhile the boys are none.

NO PROPERTY qualification is required for members of the house of commons either in England or in this country. It is exactly as it should be. All these property qualification clauses should long ago have been removed from the statute book. Every man over twenty-one years of age who has resided six or twelve months in his polling district, should have the privilege of voting at all elections, and in parliamentary elections and of being elected to any office. Nothing less should suffice the citizens of this great country.

"MERCHANT" in a forcible communication shows to the credit system, and gives some examples of its working. He does not overstate the matter. Still there is no denying the fact that the remedy lies in the hands of the community. It is long as they give indiscriminate credit too long will they find people to take advantage of them. It is only by common action on their part that the vicious system can be abolished. Our business men in Deseronto should have a board of trade on a small scale, when at such a meeting the various trades can be discussed and some common action taken. Such a course has worked admirably in other towns. Meanwhile let all our people unite in checking this system of unlimited credit.

THE REASON for excursions is nearly at a close and it now becomes the church and friendly societies to prepare other amusements for the young people in order to keep their recreation in healthy condition. Every person would prefer that the churches could get along without being obliged to resort to such devices. We are not prepared to say anything on the amusements which will now take the place of the steamboat and even though much improvement has been made of late years, recourse must still be had to various devices in order to avoid the monotony of the steamboat. Many church members are greatly different and selfish when it comes to collection for expenses connected with a congregation. It is sad that such a lack of means prevents compliance, for some of the poor are forced to the most generous in the matter of money.

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The Tribune.

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DESERONTO, ONT. FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1885.

NO. 2.

THE TRIBUNE.

Published every Friday Morning.

THE DESERONTO NEWS CO.

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy, \$1.00 per year.

By mail, \$1.25 per year.

By mail, \$1.50 per year.

By mail, \$1.75 per year.

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The commodious twin

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Is now running between DESERONTO and OSWEGO, ONT. FRIDAY, leaving Deseronto on arrival of Str. Quinte from Belleville.

Fare, \$3.00 including Stateroom, MEALS EXTRA.

For further particulars apply at Railway office or Dock.

CHANGE OF TIME.

BAY of QUINTE

STEAMBOAT ROUTE.

(Established 1818.)

Daily Line to Picton and Kingston, and Tri-Weekly to Belleville.

Fast, Elegantly Equipped

Steamer.



"HERO."

(O. H. NICHOLSON, Master.)

Leaves Belleville on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6.00 A.M. sharp; Deseronto, at 7.30 A.M.; Picton, at 9.00 A.M. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Deseronto at 4.45 A.M.; Picton, at 6.00 A.M., arriving in Kingston Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1.30 P.M., and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10.30 P.M.

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Connects at Kingston with G. T. R. and Cape Vincent, Royal Mail and Rideau Canal Steamers, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday with K. & P. Ry. to all points on C. P. R.

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The lowest Freight Rates quoted and satisfaction guaranteed.

The "HERO's" Saloon and Stateroom accommodation is unsurpassed.

Full information given by applying to the Captain on board, or to

THE RATHBUN CO.

Deseronto, May 8th, 1885.

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THE OLD, OLD HOME.

When I long for sainted memories,
Like angel troops they come
If I fold my eyes to ponder
On the old, old home.

Through which the feelings roam,
But its middle aisle is sacred
To the old, old home.

Where infancy was sheltered
Like a nestling from the blast;
Where childhood's brief elysium
In joyousness was passed;

To that sweet spot for ever,
As to some hallowed shrine,
Life's pilgrim bends his vision,
Tis the old, old home.

A father, ah, how proudly,
By the old hearthstone's rays
Atroll his children's stories
Of his early manhood's days.

And one soft eye was beaming,
From child to child 'twould roam:
Thus a mother counts her treasures
In the old, old home.

The birthday gifts and festivals,
Blended with the tears of joy—
Some dear one who was swelling it
Is with the seraphim—

The fond good nights and good times
How quiet sleep would come
And folds us altogether
In the old, old home.

Like a wreath of scented flowers,
Close intertwined each heart;
But time and change in concert,
Have blown the wreath apart.

But dear and sainted memories,
Like angels ever come,
When I fold my arms and ponder
On the old, old home.

CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA.

REV. G. A. ANDERSON

(CONTINUED.)

In this they were assisted by the Reverend Mr. Freeman, of Schenectady, who had been employed by the Earl of Bellamont in teaching the Indians. He had already translated into the Mohawk language the Gospel of St. Matthew, and had selected pages from the Old and New Testaments, and also portions of the Litany. Several chapters of the Bible were printed at the expense of the Earl, and were distributed with the morning and evening service, the Litany and Catechism, and some simple family prayers. By instructing the Indians for the first time, Mr. Anderson baptized a number of them, but many of his flock grew weary of restraint, and in the course of their hunting expeditions, which often lasted several months, they forgot much of what they had learned. They became gradually indifferent, and when their necessities obliged to visit them, they positively forsook him. They refused to go to chapel, and the children left off attending school. Mr. Anderson and his fellow-workers were even in danger of their lives when they left the fort, and the mission was abandoned in the year 1718. However, the work among the Mohawks was renewed in 1736 by the appointment of the Reverend H. Barclay, a young man of great zeal. He managed to interest them, and in a short time a great reformation of manners was effected. It was astonishing to witness the progress of the youth learning to read and write in their own language. All the young men from 20 to 30 years of age regularly attended the school, and would devote twice rather than once a week to their studies. The residence in the mission a second edition of the Book of Common Prayer was published, dated at New York 1749, containing the Communion office with the Book of Baptism, Matrimony and Burial of the Dead.

In 1770 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel sent out the Reverend John Stuart, who took up his residence at Fort Hunter. With regard to translations into the Mohawk language, the Reverend Mr. Stuart in a letter to a friend says: "During the winter of 1771 I first became acquainted with Captain Brant; he lived at the Mohawk Village Canajoharie about 30 miles distant from Fort Hunter. On my first visit to the village where he lived, I found him comfortably settled in a good house, with everything necessary for the use of his family—a boy and a girl—with a wife in the last stage of consumption. His wife died soon after, on which he was greatly grieved and resented with me a considerable time, in order to assist me in adding some additional translations to the new Indian Prayer Book. When we had finished the Gospel of St. Mark, part of Acts of the Apostles and a short history of the Bible with a concise explanation of the Church Catechism, I had instructions from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to send Mr. Brant to attend to the printing of the whole at New York at their expense. He said, 'The American troubles prevented this, but I brought the manuscript which I had prepared for the press into Canada in the year 1781, and delivered them into the hands of Daniel Claus, the Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs. This brave man carried them afterwards to England, and they were printed in a new edition of the Mohawk Prayer Book with a preface by the late Bishop of Nova Scotia.

Captain Brant's name being thus associated with the translation of the Book of Common Prayer, and with the Revolution, and with settlement of the Mohawks in Canada, I shall refer briefly to some incidents in the great war Chief H. Brant or Thayendanegeah, after whom the town ship of his own village forms a part is called, was born in 1744. He was of the Tio-ho-wagh-wen-ga-nah—a pure Mo-

hawk of the Wolf tribe. His parents lived in the Mohawk Valley, New York, and were on an expedition to the Ohio River, when Thayendanegeah was born. When he was a mere lad his father died, after which his mother returned with two children, Molly and Joseph, to their home in Canajoharie. Shortly after this his mother married a respectable Indian called Caniagah, whose Christian name was Barnet, by corruption Brant. It is said that he was the grandson of one of the Chiefs who visited England in 1710 during the reign of Queen Anne. When about 12 years of age he entered the war path at the memorable battle of Lake George under General King, and the Mohawk Chief. In relating the particulars of this his first action to the Reverend Mr. Stuart some years after he said, "I was seized with such a tremor when the firing began that I was obliged to take hold of a small sapling to steady myself, but after the discharge of a few volleys I recovered the use of my limbs, and the composure of my mind so as to support the character of a brave man, while I was especially ambitious of being a warrior by nature, for he said in after life, 'I like the harpichord well, the organ better, but the drum and trumpet best of all, for they make my heart beat quick.'"

About the year 1760 after enjoying with Sir Wm. Armstrong, who subsequently married Molly his sister, in several campaigns of the bloody French war, he was placed by Sir William in the Mohawk School at Lebanon, Connecticut. This school was the germ out of which sprang Dartmouth College, and was taught by the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, first President of Dartmouth. In the school he made considerable progress. Dr. Wheelock in writing of Brant to his patron says: "Joseph and the rest of the boys are all studious and diligent." "Joseph and other boys have very well." "Joseph is indeed an excellent youth." There were several Indian scholars at Lebanon at this time; they were, however, always restless, rather than studious, and Brant was no exception to the rule.

Buy your tea at the Big Store; they guarantee all tea sold by them to be pure and unadulterated, free from all bad flavors, and that they will please the consumer, you need not fear of their being condemned by the government inspector.

NOT ENTIRELY DISINTERESTED.

An aged negro sat on one of the old wharves at New York, fishing. A colored boy was sitting beside him, eagerly watching the bob as it danced up and down. So intently he watched it, that when the boy's excitement led him to go over the edge of the wharf that he lost his balance and fell into the water. Instantly the old man dived, his fishing pole and jumped into the water for the boy, and after a good deal of splashing and spluttering, with the help of several men on the wharf, both were hauled out gasping for breath. One of the men who had helped them expressed his admiration for the negro's courage. "That was a brave deed of yours, my man," said he. "What dat?" asked the disciple of Walton, as he went to pick up his rod. "Why, you jumped in to save that boy."

"Dat boy! I doan' keer nuffin for him! But he got all de bait in his pocket!"

A NATURAL DEATH.

Two Arkansas acquaintances: "Captain, what was the matter with your son when he died?"

"Nothing the matter with him, when he died excepting during Mrs. Barclay's residence in the mission a second edition of the Book of Common Prayer was published, dated at New York 1749, containing the Communion office with the Book of Baptism, Matrimony and Burial of the Dead."

"Well, he wasn't as peart as he had been."

"Did a natural death, I suppose."

"Yes."

"Whiskey?"

A PHILOSOPHER'S REASON.

A philosophical individual once refused point blank to lend \$50 to a boozing friend. "Well, I did not expect that of you," said the would-be borrower, rising and preparing to leave indignantly. "I will never forgive you for this refusal." "Of course you won't, my dear fellow," replied the philosopher, with the utmost calmness; "but if I lent you the \$50, you wouldn't have paid me after, on which I should have grieved about that; so it is wiser to get the row over at once. Good morning."

The London "Daily News," commenting on the absence of a dividend on the Grand Trunk guaranteed and preferred stocks says that the loss is charitable chiefly to the fact that the London & New York Railway, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, toward the Canadian Pacific Railway, with its population of one million, geographically is not of much importance, but in the eyes of the Mohammedan world the Sultan of the kingdom ranks next in influence to the High Sheriff of Mecca. The intelligence received her last night, therefore, is of importance that the Sultan, in the event of trouble between England and Russia, has offered his army to help to fight the Russian army, could only put 3,000 men in the field, but his moral influence would be of immense value.

Farmers, when you have Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruits, dried or green, in fact anything in the produce line to sell take it to The Big Store.

POPULAR BOOKS at THE TRIBUNE office going like hot cakes. All prices.

DISTRICT.

Brighton enforces the cow-by-law. Rawdon township fair on October 7th.

The Lawrence-Townley delusion has reached Belleville.

Wages for shanty-men on the river Ottawa have been considerably reduced this season.

The horse thieves have commenced operation at Madoc and Tweed.

There are thirty-six students in attendance at the Madoc model school.

"Annexation" is now crying out against the pedlar nuisance.

The body of the man Athos drowned off the Yarnas was found on the 12th inst.

The reading room of the Mechanics Institute at Napanee is well patronized.

The concert in aid of the memorial church at Adolphusville realized \$60.

An agitation has sprung up in Belleville for enforcing the law against selling liquor on Sundays.

The North Hastings Teachers' Institute will meet at Madoc on October 16th and 17th.

The Sophiaburg fair will be held at Deseronto on October 13th. It promises to be of unusual merit.

Mrs. Chestnut, of Napanee, made the crazy quilt which carried off the first prize at the Industrial Exhibition.

Private Farrington, of South Bay, had his ankle fractured while frolicking in the camp at Kingston.

A Mrs. Hayes, of Kingston, in a fit of despondency caused by the loss of a sum of money, poisoned herself with a large dose of laudanum.

The Herald says that the Rathbun Company's mill lately purchased by them is a benefit to Campbellford, as it circulates a good sum of money weekly.

Two passengers named Chas. Hinchey and Wm. McDonald, had a friendly tussle the other day at Campbellford, during which the latter had his collar bone broken.

Miss Hattie Vandewater, of South Fredericksburg, who eloped some time ago with a man named Robbins, of Belleville, was discovered by her father at St. Louis.

Trenton carried the bonus by-law by a vote of 241 to 16. Trenton is determined to get out of the old order of things, and hereafter progress is to be the watchword of that town.

A Cloyne youth of 20 summers has taken home a bride of 75. His mother is younger than his bride, a very common occurrence.

Trenton will have a toboggan slide. Since the passage of the by-law no put up Utes contracts the power of the ambitious village, which already talks about incorporation.

Green Point.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mr. Thomas N. Rollin is erecting a very large and beautiful residence on his farm at Green Point. Mr. Rollin expects to get in his new house this fall.

Mr. Herman Cole is afflicted with an affection of the eyes and is a great sufferer. Miss Cadman, of Belleville, has been visiting her sister, Miss Cadman.

Mrs. Doolittle returned to her home in Chicago on the 15th after a prolonged visit to her parents, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Carr, as well as other relatives in this locality. She also had the pleasure of witnessing the marriage of her brother, Mr. H. T. Carr, on the 8th to Miss Taylor, of Shannonville. The happy couple were accompanied by Mr. & Mrs. Carr and a few immediate friends.

Greenpoint is not behind in match making this fall; no less than three have been made happy while several others are in great expectation.

Mr. H. Vanallan drove over to Tamworth a few weeks ago, where a Rev. gentleman changed the name of Miss Phoebe Carr to Mrs. Vanallan. Mr. H. has some necessary improvements in his house where we hope they may spend many years in peace and prosperity.

Mr. M. Cole, of Rochester, has been visiting at Mr. Jay Rowe's.

Mrs. Bulgoly, of Deseronto, has been visiting at Mr. H. Cole's.

READ.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

His Lordship Bishop Cleary will visit this Mission on Friday and administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. The Rev. Father has been in the city of Montreal, where he will be present at the opening of the Mission Class, and a large number of candidates will be presented to the Bishop for the solemn rite.

Mr. Lawrence Walsh, of Thomastown, Kilkenny, Ireland, who has been on a visit to his uncle Mr. James Walsh for the last three weeks, has left New York on the 17th inst. on his return to Ireland. Mr. Walsh was much pleased with this country, and will, no doubt, glad to return to his native land when he returns to the Emerald Isle.

Mr. James Walsh who has been residing for some time in St. Paul, Minn., is now in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he is planning a tour. His many friends will be glad to learn that he is well and enjoying life in the far west. There has not been much grain sown this year, at least not near as much as last year, as far as harvest is concerned.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

FOR CO. FILE, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES, Deseronto, Ontario.

COAL.

FOR HOUSE USE OR BLACKSMITH SHOPS, at lowest market rates. Write for prices. THE RATHBUN CO.

SALT.

BY CAR LOAD, BARREL, OR IN BULK, AMERICAN or Canadian, at lowest market rates. Write for prices. THE RATHBUN CO.

W

PICTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

H. M. Williams has returned from the London and Toronto Fair with a part of his herd of Holsteins. He sold 16 head, mostly calves and yearlings; one bull sold for \$250. He received the prize medal at both places for his bull, Sir Archibald, and took the herd prize at each place for cattle in his class. He takes 12 head to Belleville this week to exhibit at their show and will also exhibit at Kingston, they having aided \$100 at the latter place for to induce him to exhibit his stock.

The Fall Assizes are now going on and the business is likely to be all done in one day (Tuesday) as only two cases are before the court, one for selection in which the plaintiff, Miss Miller, of South Bay, got a verdict of \$150 damages. The other a land suit in progress the witnesses being all through. This is a poor place to make rich lawyers, as most of the business is done in the small court which makes small fees.

The str. *Hero* has changed her time again and now leaves Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6 in place of 7 o'clock. This morning she left four passengers behind wanting to go to Kingston who had not heard of the change.

The str. *Alfred* has not put in an appearance yet. The boat in her place is not nearly so convenient for the river trade.

The grain has not begun to move very freely as yet. The first cargoes to arrive in Oswego were from Nanpawa one 3,000 and the other 5,000 bushels of barley.

DEMORESTVILLE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The weather for the last week has been very favorable for hop gathering, and many of the yards are closed. Some of the larger ones, as Sprague's and Coddie's, will require a week or ten days to complete their work. Whether it arises from the demoralizing effect of such a motley gathering of people of such diversity of thought and feeling, the fact remains that there are just now reported among us several cases of small laceracy, and nightly depredations on gardens and orchards.

One case is reported of a more serious character. A week ago last Saturday night Mr. Emory Wright missed his pocket-book, containing about \$50. The facts are reported as follows:—About dusk in the evening Mr. Wright had occasion to go to the pocket-book, and when she had gone with it she laid it on her bed upstairs. All the members of the family except Mrs. Wright went into the village, and Mrs. Wright went on as she was accustomed to do to shut up her chickens for the night, and while she was absent about ten minutes the money was taken. The difficulty in this statement seems to be that there is some in our village or around us who might be suspected of committing such a dishonest act, of theft, at such a time, and under such circumstances, for manifestly it could only be done successfully by some one familiar with the habits of the family.

The pulpit of the Methodist Church here was only filled on Sabbath morning last and the Sabbath evening service, by Mr. H. Hare, a local preacher from England, and who is at present staying with Thos. Demill, Esq., of Northport.

Mr. Hare lectures in the Northport Methodist Church on the 29th inst., and is worthy of a large audience.

MILLTOWN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mrs. Houston, landlady of the Milltown Hotel, had a very narrow escape on Thursday. She and her little boy were out driving about one o'clock, when she was about to cross the bridge in the village, her horse took fright, and becoming unmanageable, overturned the buggy and threw her out. The little boy remained in the buggy dragging some distance before he got free from the cover. Miraculously both escaped with a few slight bruises. The horse stopped at home and the buggy was found to be not slightly damaged.

Several Belleville gentlemen have been hunting lately in the vicinity, and they seem to have excellent luck. One day three of them brought in over fifty birds, chiefly plovers. Judge Fraalick was happy on Thursday evening in catching a brace of beautiful ducks. The fishing, judging by the specimens taken by these sportsmen, is also good.

Saturday was the closing day of the hop-picking in the Meers, Emmen's yards. They gave 34 cts. per box. Miss Emma Emery has the credit of being the fastest picker on the yard.

The picnic announced for Saturday last developed into an excursion to Massanog Point and will continue on Saturday next. The Annie Gilbert will leave Shannonville at 9 a.m. Tickets 25 cents.

Mr. Thos. Appleby has a beautiful garden and will certainly be able to make a fine exhibit at the coming fair.

It is written "Man cannot live by bread alone," and well for the people of Milltown Sunday last if they had laid this truth to heart. On Saturday evening might be heard the voice of wailing, and scolding and lamentation alternating, as the fact was fully comprehended that the bread supply had failed. Who was at fault, or what was the cause, let another tell, but I believe it was an enforced fast, which, probably, has not proved a means of Grace.

Ladies! go to Carter's Shoe Store for bargains in boots and shoes; button boots solid leather, for \$1.35

Marysville.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Our neighborhood is so peaceful and quiet that it is very hard to get a scrap of news to let you know that we are still in the land of the living, and so we had to remain silent last week.

Farmers are progressing slowly but surely. After much delay and many drawbacks they have about finished harvesting and are preparing to sow their fall wheat.

A heavy rainstorm followed by a strong wind which whistled around the corners of the house gleefully played havoc among the apple trees last Tuesday. Many of the remnants awoke next morning to find their round cheeks scattered upon the ground.

Once more the shrill whistle of the threshing machine is heard, and the signal for work. Mr. McAllister and his amiable assistant, Mr. D'Arcy are kept quite busy. A few of the farmers have already tested

their superiority, and others are preparing for them.

His Lordship, Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, will administer the sacrament of confirmation at St. Charles' next Sunday.

Miss Bartlett, of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. W. Bellamy.

Miss Dake, who has been visiting friends here, has returned to her home in Augusta, Me. Road of Trenton, paid a flying visit to his friends one day last week.

Mr. & Mrs. Grooms and Mr. W. Oliver, of St. Plaisant, were the guests of the Misses Kelly last week.

Mr. & Mrs. G. Smith, of Westbrook, arrived themselves of the opportunity to visit their old friends Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Meagher when passing through here last Monday.

The friends of Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Meagher are all pleased to hear that she is at present enjoying herself in Haliburton and intends to go to Buffalo in January.

Death sometimes comes suddenly and takes another of our number away. An old man named N. Norton, who formerly resided around here, died unexpectedly last Monday morning at Mr. Toppins on the Indian Reserve.

We noticed with pleasure in last week's paper an appeal made to you on behalf of the young men who indulge in that ruinous game "gambling." We also would raise our voices in humble prayer that all our readers will use their influence in trying to abolish this great evil. Let there be a general move on the part of all true-hearted people to rescue the young men who are speedily becoming entangled in the snare of so destructive a habit. Young men, stop and think. By your example you lead others in your footsteps who, but for you, would never degrade themselves by becoming 'gamblers.' For the sake of those that love you, and who watch your actions with pain and sorrow, if not for your own sake, try and conquer the habit which will daily grow upon you.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Spaniards have taken possession of Yap.

Spain has decided to purchase two men-of-war.

The cotton crop of Egypt is said to be 50 per cent short.

The British outposts have been advanced 30 miles beyond Elshen.

Mr. Chamberlain has decided in favor of State aided emigration.

The *Tribe*, a Turkish journal, advises the Moslems to accept the situation.

Galveston, Texas, has been experiencing an unparalleled downpour of rain the past few days.

Wm. Kyle, a prominent merchant of Toronto, has been arrested charged with uttering a forged note.

A bloodless revolution has taken place in Bulgaria which has declared for annexation to Bulgaria.

A fire in the manufactory of the Smith Organ Co., at Boston, on Friday night, caused the loss of \$100,000.

The family of a victim of the Hamilton Powder Company's explosion have been awarded \$2,000 damages by a Halton jury.

Prairie fires raged in the vicinity of Bi-smarck, Da. Saturday with unusual force, and caused a great loss of property.

At least fifty farmers are rumored out, losing houses and crops.

The British Government has notified the owners of the chartered cruisers that the vessels will not be required after the expiration of their charters.

The Canada Gazette announces the receipt of an intimation by the Governor-General that an Imperial war medal will be issued to the Volunteers who served in the Northwest.

Earl Granville, the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, has returned from his charmed cruise with his defenses so increased that he is unable any longer to transcend ordinary business.

The Grand Trunk Railway has withdrawn from the *pro rata* freight agreement with the rail ways running from Pittsburgh, and has established arbitrary rates which increase the freight to Pittsburgh or points on that line nearly 100 per cent.

London, Sept. 22.—The *Petite Bourse* of Paris was agitated over reports that an insurrection is imminent in Macedonia, in favor of a union with Bulgaria, and that the advance by Austria upon Salonica, in connection with a Russian occupation of the Bosphorus, is probable.

The combined forces of Roumelia and Bulgaria amount to 20,000 men. The Turkish forces have not yet crossed the frontier, but the authorities are greatly excited, and active preparations are being made. Large numbers of Russians, believed to be volunteers, are passing through Bucharest daily en route to Bulgaria.

Parret Rascheff, Metropolitan of Bucharest has sent a despatch to the *Daily News* on behalf of the Bulgarians, thanking that paper for its humane support of lesser nations in communication with Russian and Bulgarian sympathy assures the Bulgarians of freedom.

Reports of the discovery of an immense silver deposit in the Sabinas mountains, State of Chihuahua, Mexico have been confirmed, and a rush of miners to the new El Dorado has commenced.

The sixty-first session of the Sovereign Grant Lodge, Independent Order of Odd-fellows, was opened on Monday morning at the Oddfellows' hall, Baltimore. There was a full representation, only a few members being absent.

The conservative papers accuse Mr. Gladstone of knowledge and complicity in the conspiracy to cause a rising and assert he is in communication with Russian and Bulgarian leaders of the revolt. They comment on the significance of the revolt occurring on the same day as Mr. Gladstone's manifesto claims that the influence of England would support the infant liberties of smaller Eastern states.

The Liberals hail the events in Roumelia as likely to embolden the Marquis of Salisbury and contribute to their success in the general election.

The *Belleville Intelligencer* reports the people of Kingston as church going. They require it all.

A Mr. Jackson, of Vennacher, lost his barn and crop by fire caused by a hard smoking on the premises.

A large variety of childrens boots very cheap at Carter's.

BIRTHS.

Brown.—At Deseronto, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. Melvin Brown, of a daughter.

General Ticket Agency.

Tickets may be had at the RAILROAD TICKET Office to all points

in Canada and the United States, by rail or by water; by all routes.

—ALSO—
TICKETS TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

ARE YOU READING FOR YOUR FRIENDS? You can get pre-paid passage Tickets from any place in Europe direct to Deseronto, from

R. C. CARTER,
Gen. Ticket Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE!

We beg to advise those desiring insurance that we are Agents for

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ENGLAND;
THE COMMERCIAL UNION INSURANCE COY OF ENGLAND;

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF TORONTO, ONT.;
THE BRITISH AMERICAN INSURANCE COY, OF TORONTO, ONT.

Who will write Policies as low as any other Stock Company in the Dominion.

The standings of these Companies is such that all may be satisfied that in case of loss the settlement will be prompt and equitable.

Partners will find it to their interest to insure with us.

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Our sales during the Summer Season have been very satisfactory, showing a marked increase over the corresponding period of 1884.

The balance of our Summer Stock will be sold at

REDUCED PRICES!

Although we imported largely last Spring we have found it necessary to send REPEAT ORDERS, a shipment of which has just arrived, and is now ready for inspection, which we cordially invite

In All Wool Cashmères we are showing a very desirable line; competent judges told that the Cashmère which we imported last Spring was the best Goods at the price that they saw in the market. We can now offer

STILL BETTER VALUE!

We would direct special attention to our Black, Brown and Ruby French Merinos and Nans' Veiling.

THE STAPLE DEPARTMENT is replete comprising full lines of GREY COTTONS, DRILLS, SHIRTINGS, BLEACHED COTTONS, DUCKS, SHEETINGS, HOLLANDS, COTTON TWEEDS, TICKINGS, and many SPECIAL LINES.

The Tailoring Department.

The steady increasing trade in this Department, and the many expressions of satisfaction from our customers, convince us that we have been successful in our efforts to furnish our Patrons with reliable Clothing at the lowest possible prices. Our stock is now fully assorted, no Shoddy Goods kept on the premises, the best of Trimmings are used, and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our Stock in this Department is kept well assorted, and our

PRICES ARE LOW!

IN THE GROCERY AND PROVISION DEPARTMENT, we keep everything new and desirable that the Home and Foreign Markets afford, and as we handle more Goods in this Department than is sold in any other store in Central Canada, we can, and do give our Customers better value for their money than can be got elsewhere.

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Possesses a record for both reliability and liberality, one proof of which is that it has paid over four thousand dollars in claims since its incorporation. It is the only Company whose capital and funds are solely applicable to Accident Insurance.

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